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Andorra ... 8.50 F Iceland ... 175 Icl Oman ... 1.000 Rials
Antilles ... 10 F.F Iran ... 115 Rials Poland ... 12.000 Zl
Austria ... 25 S. Israel ... NIS. 4.50 Portugal ... 180 Esc
Bahrain ... 0.500 Dnr Italy ... 2.200 Lire Qatar ... 8.00 Rials
Belgium ... 35 B Fr Jordan ... 1 JD Rep. of Ireland 95 P
Bulgaria ... 40 Leva Kenya ... Shs 45 Réunion ... 10 F F
Cyprus ... C.£ 1.00 Kuwait ... 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 3.00 R
Czechoslovakia 35 Kr Lebanon ... U.S.3.10 Spain ... 175 Ptas
Denmark 13.00 D.Kr. Libya ... L.Dn. 0.60 Sweden ... 11.00 S.Kr.
Egypt ... E.P. 4.500 Luxembourg 35 L. Fr Switzerland 2.60 S Fr
Finland ... 10.00 F.M. Madeira ... 185 Esc Tunisia ... 1.000 Dnr
France ... 8.50 F. Morocco ... 11.00 Dh. Turkey ... T.L. 6.500
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Hussein's Son Seeks To Defuse Crisis Over UN Inspection

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — A newspaper run by President Saddam Hussein's elder son on Sunday blamed Iraq's "chaotic" administration for stopping a United Nations team from inspecting military sites to check for nuclear material.

In one of several signs that Iraq wanted to defuse the dispute, which has engendered hints of possible U.S. military action, the newspaper, Babil, attacked the officials who it said were responsible for the delays.

"How much longer will our administration continue to act in such a chaotic way?" read a commentary in the paper. "Such a reaction can do a lot of harm to both the people and the country and help our enemy carry out its conspiracy."

The article was signed Abu Sirhan, a pen name used by Mr. Hussein's son Uday, 27.

The commentary appeared as three senior UN officials arrived in Baghdad seeking assurances that Iraq would cooperate in the future.

The UN Security Council decided in an emergency session on Friday to send the team to Baghdad to ask Mr. Hussein to assure that the United Nations would have full access to suspected nuclear material and equipment.

"We are here to discuss the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution," Hans Blix, head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, said upon his arrival Sunday. He was referring to the cease-fire resolution that ended the Gulf war.

Under the cease-fire terms, Iraq must provide details of its chemical, biological, ballistic and nuclear weapons so that the material can be removed or destroyed.

Mr. Hussein ordered full cooperation Friday with all UN inspection teams after soldiers refused the inspectors access to a site east of Al Falluja earlier Friday. He announced his decision after President George Bush said there was "incontrovertible evidence" that Iraq was violating the cease-fire accord.

Mr. Bush kept up the pressure over the weekend, accusing Mr. Hussein on Saturday of "cheating and lying and hiding" on the issue of nuclear inspections.

The president, who is vacationing in Kennebunkport, Maine, said he believed that "the authority exists" for military force under UN resolutions but said he had not discussed that option.

He said that he would pursue the diplomatic route to try to induce

See INSPECT, Page 2

Sidqun Ilo - The Associated Press

A Slovene soldier with rocket launcher standing guard Sunday in Ljubljana near its dragon symbol.

Slovenes Say Army Agrees to Withdraw

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia — The federal army agreed Sunday to withdraw from positions in the embattled Yugoslav republic of Slovenia and return to its barracks Monday, Slovene television said.

The agreement was reached at talks in Ljubljana between the federal prime minister, Ante Markovic, and Slovenia's secessionist president, Milan Kucan, and prime minister, Lojze Peterle.

No details of the reported agreement were made public and it was unclear if all elements of the army would comply with the agreement.

A government statement earlier in the day said that Mr. Markovic, a Croat who has struggled to hold Yugoslavia together as a federation, was going to Ljubljana to try to avert "a catastrophe and total civil, interethnic war."

The statement was issued as Slovenia defied an army ultimatum on Sunday and reaffirmed its choice of independence. Serbia was reported to have mobilized federal reservists, and the European Community sent a three-member mission to the country for the second time in three days.

On Sunday night, members of the federal presidency began gathering in Belgrade to try to seat Stipe Mesic, a Croat, as chairman of the collective body, which also commands the armed forces.

The election of Mr. Mesic, who should have assumed the chairmanship of the eight-member presidency in a routine annual rotation on May 15, was one of three points in an EC plan to stop the fighting.

In Ljubljana, the Slovene capital, people rushed for cover Sunday morning when air-raid sirens wailed as an unofficial deadline for the republic to halt its independence movement expired.

No planes attacked, despite a Yugoslav Army threat to take "decisive military action" against Slovenia unless it unconditionally accepted a 12-point list of cease-fire arrangements.

The army said it had made its "final demand" to Slovenia to end the crisis, which erupted into fighting late last week when the army sent troops with planes and tanks into the region.

The Yugoslav military said it would start mobilizing its reservists. A report on Studio B, an independent television station in Belgrade, that a partial mobilization started Sunday in Serbia was not confirmed.

The Slovene parliament refused at an emergency session Saturday night to give up independence and vowed to move ahead gradually to sever ties with the federation.

The crisis is the worst faced by Yugoslavia since 1948, when Marshal Tito broke with Stalin. Its leaders fear the federation of six republics and two provinces created in 1918 will fall apart just one year after ending 45 years of rule by Communists.

Neighboring Croatia, Yugoslavia's second largest republic, which also declared independence Tuesday, denounced the Yugoslav Army's action against Slovenia as "aggressive and criminal."

Croatia also took steps to implement independence. It stopped sending recruits to the federal army and said it would pull all Croatians out of the army if the violence escalated.

As tensions mounted, three EC foreign ministers arrived in Belgrade to try to salvage a peace agreement between three republics and the Yugoslav federal authorities that fell apart in less than 48 hours.

The ministers — Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands and Gianni De Michelis of Italy — were planning to attend the late-night meeting of the collective presidency, Vasil Tupurkovski, Macedonia's representative, said.

"I don't want any more words. I want signatures," Mr. De Michelis said upon the EC delegation's arrival, which followed a threat to freeze economic aid to Yugoslavia.

The United States said Sunday it deplored the use of force and intimidation by the Yugoslav armed forces in Slovenia and warned that more violence would damage relations between Washington and Belgrade.

The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said that Slovenia's leaders should avoid doing anything that could provoke Belgrade into further violence.

The German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said he would go to Yugoslavia on Monday to try to find a solution.

Federal troops in Slovenia rolled out of their barracks Thursday, two days after the declaration of independence. Slovenia moved to take control of its international borders and the army launched a two-day land and air attack in which at least 43 people were reported killed. It announced a cease-fire Friday.

The EC peace plan was announced later. Under it, the troops were supposed to return to their barracks, Slovenia and Croatia said they would put off moves toward independence for three months and all the republics were supposed to revive the collective presidency.

On Sunday, the information minister, Jelko Kacin, asserted that "enormous" numbers of Yugoslav Army soldiers were deserting and that there were reports of shooting in barracks as officers tried to stop troops from leaving.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Defeat Shrouds 2 Iraqi Shiite Cities

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

KARBALA, Iraq — For more than 10 days in March, Shiite Muslim rebels in Iraq rose up against President Saddam Hussein and took control of this Shiite holy city, destroying municipal offices, emptying warehouses of food and medicine, and executing about 75 officials of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party and the military, according to Karbala's new governor.

Here they put up the stiffest, bloodiest and longest resistance of the Shiite rebellion that raged through southern Iraq against Mr. Hussein's forces.

Today, Karbala and An Najaf are armed camps. All highways leading in have Iraqi Army checkpoints equipped with anti-aircraft guns. Soldiers billeted in the battered Shiite shrines wave civilians away with machine guns, and access roads are blocked off. Graffiti insulting Mr. Hussein, scrawled when the rebels held sway, are blacked out, replaced by slogans hailing the Iraqi leader and his "Heroes of the Republican Guard."

During the uprising in March, the rebels fought in cemeteries, homes, streets and finally in Karbala's two ancient mosques, Al Hussein and Al Abbas. Karbala, about 90 kilometers (55 miles) southwest of Baghdad, was the last rebel stronghold in the south to fall in the rebellion, which erupted after the U.S.-led coalition forced Iraqi troops from Kuwait and at the same time as Kurdish guerrillas revolted in northern Iraq.

Kurds have rejected Baghdad's autonomy offer. Page 2.

For those who live here, this endurance may be the only bright thread in the dark tapestry of defeat that now blankets Karbala and its companion holy city of An Najaf, 150 kilometers south of Baghdad. Together, these poor rural towns set in the bone-white Mesopo-

See IRAQ, Page 2

Kiosk

Algeria Arrests 2 in Opposition

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Security forces on Sunday arrested the two leaders of Algeria's main Islamic opposition group, sources close to the party said, and tanks moved into central Algiers.

About 100 soldiers surrounded the headquarters of the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front, and short bursts of gunfire were heard nearby. The sources said intelligence agents arrested Abassi Madani, the party's leader who on Friday threatened holy war against the army. They said his deputy, Ali Belhadj, also was seized.

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General News

Gorbachev's real identity, liberal, conservative or manipulator, eludes Soviets. Page 4.

At 70, China's Communist Party is struggling to sustain its power. Page 6.

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Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister, on the challenges facing the EC. Page 2.

Business/Finance

The Bank of Japan is likely to lower its official discount rate, newspapers reported. Page 9.

British business failures jumped by 66 percent. Page 9.

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For Nationalists in Yugoslavia, Sudden Western Sympathy

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia — Before Yugoslav tanks began smashing through roadblocks and army jets machine-gunned columns of civilian trucks in Slovenia last week, the United States and Western Europe said they were absolutely sure they believed in the unity of Yugoslavia.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d dropped into the country for one day to scold Slovenia and Croatia on the "dangers of disintegration" and to warn them that Washington would not recognize their independence. The foreign ministers of Germany and Italy did likewise, saying they would frown on any "one-sided" breakaway. Only Yugoslavia as a whole, they said, had any legitimacy under international law.

But now, with at least 40 people dead, with burned-out tank-smashed trucks littering the highways and with this tiny republic of 2 million people still insisting that it will never give up the independence it declared Tuesday, there appears to be a new willingness to consider the possibility that this multiethnic Balkan federation no longer makes sense.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the leaders of the European Community on Friday in Luxembourg that "it is unacceptable that today in Europe people are being shot or that suddenly the rights of self-determination should no longer play a role."

Both Austria and Italy expressed more sympathy toward an independent Slovenia than ever before.

The U.S. government, too, seemed to make a subtle but substantive shift. Mr. Baker said Thursday that the United States hoped Yugoslavia could find "a way

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to give vent to the national aspirations" of the republics and "to create a new basis for unity for Yugoslavia."

The shifting of opinion strikes many of the people of Slovenia, whose history and culture is more Austrian than Balkan, as a long-overdue move toward the obvious.

"When Baker came to Belgrade last week, he didn't know what he was doing," said Janez Kamet, 49, a Slovene who represents the Phillips Petroleum Co. in Yugoslavia. "He didn't understand that he was encouraging a Communist army to use violence. What he did was wrong."

Four Yugoslav soldiers and one Slovene militiaman were killed in front of Mr. Kamet's house during a shoot-out Thursday. Mr. Kamet angrily asked why bullets had to smash into his house before Europe and the United States would start reordering their thinking about a fractious country that for most of its 73 years has been held together either by a Serbian dictatorship or a totalitarian Communist regime.

For those who live outside the Slovene firing zone, the shifting opinions on the sanctity of Yugoslavia raise vexing questions about who decides when a people qualify for the privilege of self-rule.

When does a world of nation-states decide that one of its own would be better off dismembered?

These questions reach far beyond Yugoslavia and Europe. The Kurds want to carve out parts of Iraq, Iran and Turkey to make Kurdistan. Tamils want part of Sri Lanka. The Baltic states want out of the Soviet Union.

African nations were created by colonial occupiers without regard to tribal or religious differences; the fundamental artificiality of these countries has triggered decades of civil war and famine, and is a major reason that Africa gets poorer every year.

"Political theorists have never settled on what is a unit of self-determination," Joseph Rothschild, a specialist on Eastern Europe and professor of government at Columbia University, said recently at a conference in Vienna. "We don't know how to redraw borders," he said, because we don't know the unit that constitutes a nation.

The fighting here, in which Slovenia held its own against the Yugoslav Army, suggests that the modern definition of a viable nation-state depends less on theoretical principles of statecraft than on firepower and on-the-ground control.

Yugoslavia provides Washington and the international community with a discomforting test case for changing the rule that says nations should not change. The 1975 Helsinki Accord guarantees the integrity of borders established after World War II.

Before the fighting here, which marked the bloodiest outbreak of violence in Yugoslavia since World War II, neither Slovenia nor Croatia had had much

See SHIFT, Page 4

Balkan Schism Gives EC Excuse to Duck Own Unity Issue

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — The conflict in Yugoslavia was a two-edged sword for advocates of European union: It may have given the 12-nation European Community a dramatic opportunity to act with "one voice," but it also offered its leaders a convenient excuse to sidetrack real debate on creating new EC institutions for lasting unity.

As in their previous summit in April, which was dominated by a proposal to provide a safe haven for the Kurds in Iraq, the EC leaders were all too happy to have their weekend meeting hijacked by the latest crisis.

Politically impossible to ignore anyway, it did not hurt that the relatively modest EC moves aimed at preserving Yugoslavia provided almost the only news for the hundreds of journalists here, producing lots of headlines in the press and

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plenty of positive television coverage.

EC officials said their response to Yugoslavia provided them with a sense of accomplishment. The Community "asserted its identity in dealing with the problems in Europe," Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, chairman of the summit meeting, said at its conclusion. "Yugoslavia is on our doorstep. Any problem in such a country is a problem for Europe as a whole."

But for all their feverish diplomatic activity, EC boosters could, at best, only claim that they moved quickly to bring the warring parties together after fighting broke out. And the effort only met with limited success.

"At least on the political level, we have shown we already have a rapid reaction force," said Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis of Italy, who was one of three foreign ministers who flew to Yugoslavia for late-night talks in the midst of the two-day summit meeting.

Meanwhile, the EC leaders simply spun their wheels over the tougher decisions on how to construct a solid political and economic union for Europe. They devoted extra time at the end of the summit, for example, trying to satisfy the wish of the Italian prime minister, Guilio Andreotti, to strengthen the language on economic and monetary union in the draft communiqué. The discussion went nowhere.

"We spent two hours," said President François Mitterrand of France, "only to return to the point of departure."

With six months still to go before their self-imposed deadline on completing a new EC treaty, none of the leaders wanted any public squabbles this time, like the one in Rome in October that helped bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

"It was not an occasion to take decisions," said Prime Minister John Major, Mrs. Thatcher's successor, who is embroiled in yet another emotional debate over Britain's role in Europe. "We're all aiming to reach conclusions in Maastricht in December."

But even some other issues that seemed all-but-settled proved too difficult for the European leaders this time. After EC diplomats reached agreement with the Japanese on a broad statement of cooperation, for example, last-minute efforts by the French to change the wording of one phrase blocked approval of the agreement by the Luxembourg summit.

Diplomats still hope to overcome the French objections before Prime Minister Toshiko Kaifu of Japan goes to the Hague on July 18 for the first of what are supposed to be annual meetings between top Japanese and European officials.

EC negotiators have hurdled most of the obstacles to an agreement on how to take the next steps toward a single currency and a European central bank, settling on a formula that would not commit Britain to the final goal.

They are much further apart, however, in the intergovernmental conference on political union.

See DEBATE, Page 4

For the Grande Arche, Not-So-Grand Notices

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Megalithic, starkly white and cubic, the soaring Grande Arche de La Défense stands as a monument to President François Mitterrand's grand design for the French capital.

Since its inauguration two years ago, it has become a tourist attraction and a familiar part of the skyline of the modernistic business district west of Paris.

But not everybody loves the Arche. Critics have called it a symbol of an imperious presidency, and now an independent French watchdog body has taken aim, attacking the Arche as a monument to mismanagement.

What started out as an ambitious plan to build a world center of communications, audiovisual arts and cinema, the watchdog found, ended up as a convoluted real estate deal. The building cost more than twice the original estimate, 2.7 billion francs ($439 million) instead of 1.3 billion.

This verdict is contained in the final report from the Cour des Comptes, or Court of Accounts, an independent oversight body that keeps watch on government actions and spending.

The ruling is not entirely negative. The court acknowledged that

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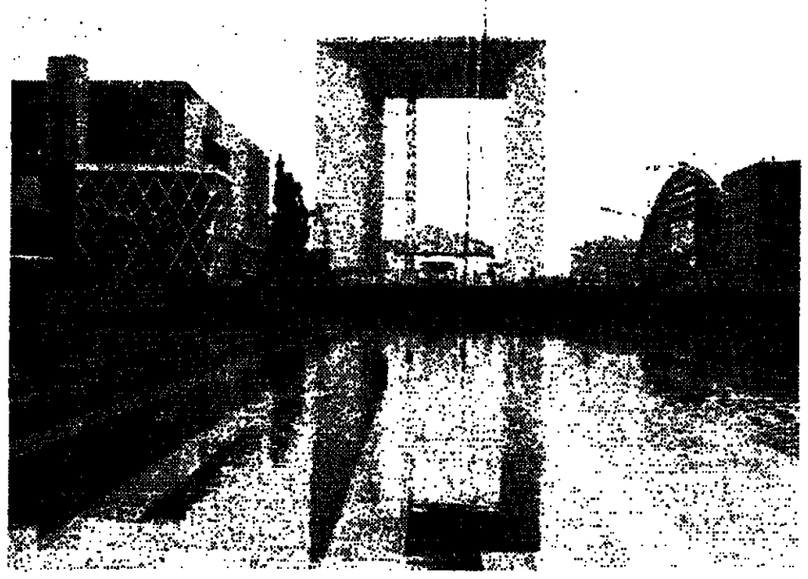

Critics see the Grande Arche de La Défense as a towering example of errant management.

Pinatubo: Global Refrigerator

Volcano Gases May Offset Warming Trend Temporarily

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A global warming trend that began in the 1980s and has continued into 1991 could be offset over the next few years by atmospheric cooling caused by the eruption of the Mount Pinatubo volcano in the Philippines, scientists say.

The major factor at work in the climatic effect is not the familiar dust cloud, but a chemical reaction. Volcanic eruptions spew out vast quantities of sulfur dioxide that later combines with water to form tiny supercooled droplets.

The droplets constitute a long-lasting global haze that reflects and scatters sunlight, causing the Earth to cool. This last occurred in 1982, when haze from the eruption of El Chichón volcano in Mexico depressed global temperatures for about four years before a warming trend that had begun around 1980 resumed in late 1986.

The cloud of sulfur dioxide from the eruption in the Philippines on June 15 is roughly twice as large as that of El Chichón, scientists have determined, which makes Mount Pinatubo perhaps the biggest eruption of the 20th century.

Experts believe the haze it is producing could lower the average global temperature by more than half a degree Fahrenheit for three or four years, which would counter the global warming. A number of scientists expect the warming of the last few years to resume after the mid-1990s, once the haze disperses.

An average global cooling of half a degree would scarcely be noticed. But it is important in the context of the global warming problem, and it could reduce, for a time, the odds that favor milder winters and hotter summers.

Many scientists expect that by the end of the next century the Earth's temperature will rise 2 to 9 degrees Fahrenheit above a global average that is now just shy of 60 degrees, or 15 degrees centigrade. A warming in the high end of that range would bring catastrophic disruptions in climate, ecology and agriculture.

Some climatologists say the pronounced warming that began about a decade ago is caused by an increase in such heat-trapping gases as carbon dioxide, which are being poured into the atmosphere from industries and motor vehicles. Others say it is too soon to tell whether

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From Dutch Aide, Determined Optimism on EC Presidency

The Netherlands assumes the rotating European Community presidency Monday, and will preside through a summit meeting in the Dutch city of Maastricht at the end of the year. Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister, joined his Italian and Luxembourger counterparts on a weekend peace-seeking mission to Yugoslavia, then returned to the EC summit meeting in Luxembourg. He discussed the Luxembourg meeting and the challenges facing the Dutch EC presidency with Tom Redburn of the International Herald Tribune after the meeting concluded Saturday.

Q. The EC during your presidency is supposed to complete the treaties for economic and political union, finish most of the work on the EC single market, negotiate on a GATT agreement, and tackle several other important tasks. [GATT is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.] Is there too much on your plate?

A. We know that time in the period before us until December will pass very quickly. So we have to move fast as well. I'm still confident that the political commitment to cross the finish at Maastricht together at the end of the year will materialize. So let's start optimistically. I fully

MONDAY Q&A

realize, though, that with political union and with economic and monetary union there are still a number of fundamental differences.

Q. Was your mission to Yugoslavia a test of the EC's ability to speak with a single voice on foreign policy?

A. When we went on this mission to Yugoslavia, I really had the feeling that the Yugoslav authorities felt that they were talking to Europe, not just talking to a country incidentally coming by, but to an entity whose voice counts.

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Q. The summit conclusions say that an EC "defense profile" should be developed. How can a Community defense identity be reconciled with concerns of your country and others that the transatlantic NATO link not be weakened?

A. There are realistic possibilities there. A couple of days ago we had a ministerial meeting of the Western European Union, which issued a communiqué that said we all recognize that NATO remains the essential forum for consultation and decision-making regarding all security issues which have to do with European defense. That certainly does not mean the time wouldn't be ripe to see how the defense identity for Europe couldn't be reinforced. We see possibilities there within the WEU on one hand, and in strengthening the so-called European pillar in NATO on the other.

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Q. Britain objects to the word "federal" in the proposed EC treaty. How important is it to have that word in the eventual treaty?

A. It remains important to try to have in the union treaty some kind of further perspective, because in fact we are going through an interim stage. None of us really expect that by the end of the year, even with the signing of a treaty on political union, that the integration process will be complete. We recognize that there are very different interpretations of what a federal system means, so I think we should be very careful in indulging too far, too long into this type of theology, when there are so many concrete questions on the table.

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Q. Did a common EC position develop here regarding the meeting next month in London between Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet president, and leaders of the seven leading industrialized democracies, which include four EC countries: Britain, France, Italy and Germany?

A. I don't believe that there are any significant differences of approach on how to address the tremendous economic problems of the Soviet Union. I think our EC partners will be eager to hear from President Gorbachev on what his plans are for economic reforms, and how we can fit in our efforts to support those endeavors.

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Q. Despite last-minute French objections here, you still hope to complete an EC-Japan declaration in time for a July 18 visit of the Japanese prime minister, Toshiki Kaifu, to The Hague. What will be the concrete effect of this declaration?

A. In the first place it has political significance, because we don't only value an economic relationship with Japan. We also want to extend our relationship in the political field on a regular and institutionalized basis. We recognize that the economic weight of Japan justifies also a political say and more political consultations with Europe.

We have noticed very clearly in the past years that Japan somehow wants to come out of political isolation. But we must also deal with the economic aspects, knowing that time and again they tend to produce tensions between Japan, Europe and also the United States. We all know there are some sensitivities because of the ever-growing trade deficit Europe faces with Japan.

Kurds' Rejection of Autonomy Deal Raises New Security Fears

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Kurdish leaders in northern Iraq have rejected an autonomy deal offered by Baghdad and said they would demand the renegotiation of critical points, raising new uncertainty about the fate of their followers as U.S. and allied protection is reduced in Iraq.

The Kurdish quest for greater autonomy than Baghdad was offering apparently reflects confidence that the proposed creation of an allied force in neighboring Turkey will force President Saddam Hussein into new concessions, according to members of the exiled Iraqi opposition alliance meeting in Damascus.

The goal of the force in Turkey would be to deter persecution of the 3.5 million-member Kurdish minority in Iraq.

Feeling betrayed by the outcome of the Kurds' talks with Baghdad, the opposition alliance on Saturday began a two-day meeting in Damascus to develop new strategies for seeking the overthrow of Mr. Hussein, opposition officials said.

The Kurdish leaders, mainly Massoud Barzani of the dominant Kurdistan Democratic Party and Jalal Talabani of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, have been trying to negotiate an autonomy accord with Baghdad since the collapse of revolts in northern and southern Iraq in March. As many as 2 million Kurds fled northern Iraq when Mr. Hussein's forces crushed the uprising.

[A spokesman for the Patriotic Union said Sunday that the government had put forward "unacceptable conditions" to a coalition of seven Kurdish parties, Agence France-Presse reported from Shaqlawa, Iraq.

[Baghdad had called on the Kurds "to lay down their arms, fight against domestic and external enemies and to sever all ties with the Western world," the spokesman said. He said the coalition was calling for "normalization of the situation in northern Iraq and the adoption of a law for Kurdish autonomy within a program of democratization in Iraq."]

As the talks on Kurdish autonomy have continued, the allied force of 12,000 soldiers sent to northern Iraq to create safe havens for returning Kurds has been reduced to 3,700 and is expected to withdraw altogether.

The proposed departure of the force initially put pressure on the Kurds to offer concessions to the Iraqi government, which offered them a much smaller autonomous area than they are demanding, diplomats in Baghdad said recently.

But the allies' new plans, which were discussed Saturday in Turkey by U.S. and Turkish officials, apparently have emboldened Kurdish leaders to harden their stance. The allied proposal calls for stationing a mobile force of 5,000 U.S. and European soldiers in southeastern Turkey.

Iraqi opposition officials said in Damascus that the Kurds' objections seemed to be based on Baghdad's demands that:

- It continue to control the major oil center of Kirkuk, which the Kurds say is their historic capital.
- The Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party retain its supremacy, a status rejected by Kurds seeking democratic elections throughout Iraq.
- The Kurds denounce the foreign intervention in northern Iraq.

Mr. Barzani was quoted as saying that the size of the proposed autonomous area was the principal point of contention in the negotiations.

Officials of other nations fear that a breakdown in the talks or fresh retribution from Baghdad could come momentarily, causing Kurds to flee again across the border into Iran and Turkey.

But some Kurdish officials figure that Mr. Hussein will offer new concessions in an effort to restore a sense of normalcy and to secure an end to international sanctions.

Reuters

ISRAELI MEETS ARAFAT — The Israeli activist Abie Nathan, left, being greeted by Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, in Tunis. Israel's police chief, Yaacov Turner, said Sunday that Mr. Nathan, who spent four months in prison for meeting with Mr. Arafat in 1989, would be questioned. Israel forbids contact with groups considered terrorist.

Police Clash With Fundamentalists In Algiers, 3 Deaths Are Reported

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — Paramilitary riot police and young fundamentalists of the Islamic Salvation Front clashed here Sunday in broad daylight for the first time.

With three demonstrators reported killed and strategic streets in the fundamentalist stronghold of Belcourt cordoned off, the violence underscored the apparent breakdown of law and order despite the imposition more than three weeks ago of a state of siege in which the army gained far-reaching powers.

But with the emergence of shooting during the 11 P.M.-to-3 A.M. curfew, many Algerians who had looked askance on the army and security forces appeared to have accepted the necessity of their presence in the slow-motion showdown with the fundamentalists.

That subtle shift, according to diplomats and Algerian political commentators, represented a major gain for a military perceived anew as the last bulwark against violent upheaval.

More than 40 demonstrators and security forces are officially listed as having been killed in the violence, which has lasted nearly a month.

Only weeks ago the army was still being blamed specifically for having killed hundreds of young demonstrators in October 1988 and, more generally, for having propped up the National Liberation Front, whose rule since independence from France in 1962 has now ended.

Now the army command has begun slowly to move in on the fundamentalists, arresting hundreds of middle-level cadres and armed extremists in a systematic campaign to isolate and weaken Islamic Front leadership.

According to government sources, such a course is preferable to a still-possible single, massive operation against fundamentalists — an operation all too reminiscent of the French Army's ruthless crackdown against nationalists in 1957, during Algeria's war of independence.

Even its proponents concede that such a heavy-handed approach could fail. Why hand the Islamic Front a political victory, analysts say, out of all proportion for a party no longer capable of sweeping the board — as it did in last June's municipal and local elections? Algerians have generally voted more against the National Liberation Front than for the fundamentalists.

Even before last Friday, when the Islamic Front leader, Abbasi Madani, threatened a holy war unless the state of siege was lifted, some observers had concluded that his movement was running out of steam despite its ability to stir action in the streets.

With other Islamic Front leaders publicly contesting his leadership and Islamic rivals across the country withholding their support, many analysts think Mr. Madani has underestimated the military's determination to bring him to heel.

Those factors, it is argued, also diminish his chances of reproducing in Algeria the tactics that split the Iranian Army and brought Islamic fundamentalists to power in Tehran in 1979.

Algerian Army strategy dictates avoiding a ban on the Islamic Front at almost any cost, for fear that Mr. Madani would take the movement underground with an enhanced aura of martyrdom.

According to diplomats and Algerian analysts, the army is determined to impose democracy and is convinced that the nation needs a rump fundamentalist movement if only to motivate voters to back candidates from other parties.

Ever since late May, when Mr. Madani set the current situation in motion, observers have said that his tactics were dictated by the knowledge that the Islamic Front could not repeat its 1990 electoral showing.

"The ISF must accept the risks of free elections," said a government source, referring to the fundamentalists. "And that means the possibility that they could lose."

Indeed, analysts say, the long crisis this spring has cost the Islamic Front the support of those who voted for it last year.

One political scientist contended that the Islamic Front could muster no more than 180,000 followers in fewer than a half-dozen strongholds in and around the capital.

With the imposition of the state of siege June 5, Mr. Madani at first claimed victory. He pointed to the dismissal of the government and the postponement of the country's first multiparty legislative elections, which the fundamentalists had demanded on grounds that the electoral law was unfair.

But to the surprise of senior officials, Mr. Madani's demands for legislative elections and early presidential elections have receded in favor of his insistence that the lifting of the state of siege was a condition for any renewed talks with the authorities.

The official news agency on Sunday published a communiqué from a hitherto unknown group called Against the Tyrants, which demanded firm dates for legislative and presidential elections within 20 days. Otherwise, it said, it would would attack Algerian and foreign interests and public buildings and would kidnap the children of public figures.

IRAQ: *2 Shiite Strongholds Now Shrouded in Defeat*

(Continued from page 1)

tamian desert form the religious heartland of Shiite Islam, whose adherents account for more than 50 percent of Iraq's 17.2 million people.

Rising above the squat, dun-colored skylines of these towns are the gleaming golden domes of Shiite Islam's three holiest shrines, providing the same contrast to their surroundings that Europe's soaring Gothic cathedrals once did to their medieval landscapes.

In An Najaf, home of the holy mosque of Shiite Islam's founder, Imam Ali, a brick wall was erected recently in the grassy traffic circle where Ali is buried. The wall will be used, a policeman said, as a backboard for a new portrait of Mr. Hussein.

The security situation in Karbala is still sensitive enough that Abdul Khaliq Abdulaziz, the former director-general of the police, was moved here from Baghdad to become governor.

"I was assigned to bring Karbala back to normal," Mr. Abdulaziz said.

There have been reports, difficult to investigate, that since the army returned there have been mass executions and imprisonment of civilians. Even without confirmation, such reports have created fear; one local official in Karbala produced by the army for an interview was so nervous about speaking to a reporter that he backed away — still talking — as a carload of security policemen drove up. Later, he vanished without offering the customary Arab farewells.

Karbala's main street, clogged with taxis and donkey carts, leads to the 700-year-old holy shrines, which bear witness to the fierce battle that raged in and around them. They are scarred with bullet marks, gaping artillery holes and defaced doors. Outside, bulldozers clear away rubble and buildings for a new plaza that officials say will be built around the mosques. Scaffolding envelops Al Hussein's golden dome, where refurbishing has begun.

Next door, Al Abbas mosque is in the same wrecked state. A small reception hall has a smashed glass frame that once held Mr. Hussein's picture; next to the empty frame is a wall engraving titled, "Saddam Hussein's Family Tree," meant to show his purported descent from the prophet Mohammed. Of the hundreds of names on the leaves of the tree, the rebels scratched out only three: those of Mr. Hussein and his two sons, Uday and Qusay.

By official accounts, the rebellion was the work of armed "anarchists" who infiltrated from Iran and who were intent on establishing a revolutionary Shiite Islamic republic like Iran's, headed by an exiled Iraqi ayatollah, Mohammed Bakr Hakim.

Diplomats agree that Iran played a major role in the uprising. But what official versions leave out is that the revolt was also a widespread popular expression of rage against Mr. Hussein's government and his Ba'ath Party — one fueled by decades of brutal repression of Shiites and the burdens of two frustrating, humiliating wars, first against Iran and then against the allied coalition.

INSPECT: *Move to Defuse Crisis*

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Hussein to abide by the cease-fire agreement.

When asked previously whether military action was an option, Mr. Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d refused to be specific but separately said, "Stay tuned."

The UN inspectors who were refused access to the site near Al Falluja on Friday said soldiers fired into the air as the UN officials photographed a convoy that they suspected held equipment for making weapons-grade enriched uranium.

Earlier last week, Iraq kept the same team waiting three days before letting its members inspect a suspected nuclear site at the Abu Ghraib military complex west of Baghdad. Inspectors said they thought material had been moved from Abu Ghraib to Al Falluja.

Along with Mr. Blix, the UN mission that arrived Sunday comprises Rolf Ekeus, director of the UN special commission in charge of destroying Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, and Yasushi Akashi, the UN undersecretary-general for disarmament affairs.

Mr. Akashi said that the group had meetings planned with Iraq's prime minister and foreign minister. He said it was not clear whether they would meet with Mr. Hussein.

Although Babil acknowledged Iraq's responsibility in hindering the inspections, other Iraqi newspapers charged that U.S. talk of a secret Iraqi nuclear weapons program was part of a plot to block the lifting of UN sanctions.

The army newspaper, Al Qadisiya, insisted that Baghdad was doing its part to implement the UN cease-fire, which must be done before sanctions are lifted.

"Iraq has always cooperated with the UN representatives to implement the Security Council cease-fire resolutions," it said.

Ath Thawra, the newspaper of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, said the "false accusations" were a way of delaying the lifting of sanctions. *(Reuters, NYT)*

Fire Kills 32 Soviet Miners

Reuters

MOSCOW — At least 32 Soviet miners were killed in a fire at a pit in the Donbass coal field of eastern Ukraine on Sunday, a mining official said.

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International Herald Tribune

WORLD BRIEFS

France May Push UN Role in Mideast

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — France may press for a United Nations-sponsored Middle East peace conference if U.S. efforts to promote Arab-Israeli talks fail, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said Sunday.

Mr. Dumas said that if the need arose, France would try to promote an alternative, such as reviving calls for a United Nations-sponsored conference, an idea backed by the European and Arab countries, the Soviet Union and China. He said France also might revive President François Mitterrand's recent proposal for a meeting of the five permanent Security Council members to prepare for an Arab-Israeli peace conference. Such talks would be based on UN resolutions demanding that Israel trade occupied territory for peace.

Soviet Jews Rush to Leave for Israel

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — More than 20,000 Soviet Jews emigrated to Israel in June, rushing to beat a Soviet law that will require Jews to obtain passports before emigrating.

Yehuda Weinraub, spokesman for the Jewish Agency, which handles immigration, said 87,051 Soviet Jews arrived in the first six months of the year. About 5,000 arrived in the 48-hour period ending Saturday night.

After Monday, Soviet Jews, who were previously able to leave for Israel with just exit visas, will need passports to leave — like other citizens.

Irish Governing Party Suffers Losses

DUBLIN (AFP) — The Fianna Fail party of Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey suffered its worst defeat in municipal elections in 20 years, according to results published Sunday. The center-right party lost 79 local council seats and was defeated in Dublin.

The elections, viewed as a mid-term poll of the government's performance, were dominated by the issues of unemployment, the economy, health services and the environment. Fianna Fail's nationwide losses were attributed to gains by small independent and leftist parties.

Hostage Wounded, India Rebels Say

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) — A Kashmir militant group that kidnapped two Swedish engineers said Sunday that Indian security forces had shot and seriously wounded one of the hostages in a raid.

The group, the Muslim Janbaz Force, said Jan-Ole Loman, 37, was shot in the leg and was in critical condition. The group seized Mr. Loman and Johan Jansson, 35, both working on a hydroelectric project, on March 31.

Meanwhile, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front was still holding an Israeli who fought his way out of a kidnap attempt by one group on Thursday only to run into the Jammu group. Yair Yitzhaki, 21, and five other Israeli tourists seized their abductors' guns. One Israeli and at least one militant died in a gunfight. Four Israelis escaped.

Bush Narrows List for Court Choice

WASHINGTON (LAT) — President George Bush said that he had narrowed his list of potential nominees to replace retiring Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, and there were suggestions that he planned to announce his decision Tuesday. "It's narrowing. It's narrowed today," Mr. Bush told reporters near his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Speculation about likely successors to Mr. Marshall, the court's only black justice, remained focused on several Hispanic federal judges, as well as on Clarence Thomas, a black federal appeals court judge.

Mr. Bush and his aides are known to feel that the sooner he can announce his choice, the less time there will be for interest groups to weigh in and try to undercut potential nominees for political reasons.

For the Record

A Georgia man has been convicted of first degree murder in the mailbomb deaths of a federal judge in Alabama and a civil rights attorney in Georgia in 1989. Walter Leroy Moody Jr., 57, was convicted on 71 federal counts, three of which carry mandatory life sentences. *(LAT)*

A witness in the videotaped police beating of Rodney King was killed in a traffic accident in Pasadena, California, police said Sunday. The witness, Freddie Helms, 20, had been a passenger in a car driven by Mr. King on March 3 during a pursuit involving the California Highway Patrol and Los Angeles police. *(UPI)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Shark Alerts at Hong Kong Beaches

HONG KONG (UPI) — Hong Kong's beaches were mostly deserted Sunday due to shark alerts at 11 of the colony's bathing spots. There were several unconfirmed shark sightings off southern Hong Kong.

A shark killed an elderly swimmer on June 8, biting off her leg near the New Territories area of the colony. It was the first reported shark fatality in Hong Kong in 12 years.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bangladesh, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Lesotho, Rwanda, Pakistan, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand.

TUESDAY: Guatemala, Zambia.

WEDNESDAY: Zambia.

THURSDAY: United States, Yugoslavia.

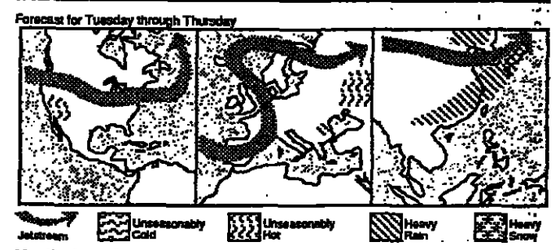
FRIDAY: Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Rwanda, Venezuela.

SATURDAY: Malawi.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America

Thunderstorms will help to tame the heat from Kansas City to Chicago and Detroit Tuesday through Thursday. From Boston to Washington, D.C., the East Coast will escape extreme heat. Sea breezes will cool Los Angeles as the Southwest bakes.

Europe

An area of cloudiness with some cool rain and mist may persist Tuesday through Thursday from Munich to London. Sunshine will brighten Scandinavia. Normal warm, dry weather will remain the rule throughout the Mediterranean lands.

Asia

Seasonal rains will wet a belt from Hong Kong to Seoul and Tokyo at times Tuesday through Thursday. Some will be heavy. A pattern of scattered thunderstorms will persist in Beijing and throughout Southeast Asia, where it will remain hot and muggy.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
Algarve	27/80	19/66	pc	26/79	17/62	pc
Amsterdam	20/68	12/53	pc	19/66	12/53	sh
Athens	30/86	19/66	pc	28/82	18/64	pc
Barcelona	30/86	18/64	s	31/88	18/64	pc
Belgrade	28/82	15/59	pc	25/77	13/55	sh
Berlin	23/73	14/57	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
Brussels	21/70	13/55	pc	20/68	13/55	sh
Budapest	23/73	16/61	pc	21/70	14/57	pc
Copenhagen	19/66	13/55	c	21/70	13/55	pc
Costa Del Sol	33/91	18/64	s	32/89	18/61	s
Dublin	21/70	12/53	r	21/70	13/55	pc
Edinburgh	18/64	11/52	s	18/64	10/50	s
Florence	28/82	18/64	s	29/84	18/64	pc
Frankfurt	22/71	12/53	pc	21/70	12/53	sh
Geneva	23/73	14/57	pc	23/73	13/55	pc
Helsinki	24/75	16/64	pc	26/79	18/64	s
Las Palmas	27/80	19/66	pc	26/79	18/64	pc
Leningrad	24/75	17/62	c	26/79	17/62	s
Lisbon	26/79	18/64	pc	24/75	18/61	pc
London	19/66	13/55	sh	18/64	12/53	sh
Madrid	33/91	17/62	pc	31/88	14/57	s
Milan	29/84	17/62	s	29/84	16/61	pc
Moscow	28/82	14/57	pc	29/84	16/61	s
Munich	21/70	13/55	pc	21/70	12/53	pc
Nice	30/86	20/68	s	28/82	18/64	pc
Oslo	21/70	14/57	c	19/66	13/55	pc
Paris	23/73	13/55	pc	22/71	13/55	pc
Prague	22/71	13/55	pc	22/71	13/55	pc
Reykjavik	13/55	6/43	pc	14/57	7/44	pc
Rome	28/79	14/57	s	27/80	16/61	s
Stockholm	17/62	11/52	pc	18/64	12/53	pc
Strasbourg	22/71	14/57	pc	21/70	13/55	sh
Venice	29/84	18/64	s	29/84	17/62	pc
Vienna	19/66	11/52	pc	21/70	13/55	pc
Warsaw	22/71	13/55	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
Zurich	22/71	13/55	pc	23/73	14/57	pc

Middle East

Ankara	21/70	13/55	sh	23/73	11/52	s
Beirut	29/84	17/62	pc	28/82	17/62	pc
Cairo	30/86	22/71	s	28/82	21/70	pc
Damascus	32/89	14/57	s	31/88	15/59	s
Istanbul	22/71	14/57	t	21/70	13/55	sh
Jerusalem	33/91	21/70	s	31/88	18/64	s
Riyadh	42/107	27/80	s	43/109	27/80	s

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	8/46	r	16/61	10/50	r
Sydney	22/71	6/43	s	23/73	7/44	s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
Bangkok	33/91	25/77	t	33/91	26/79	pc
Beijing	28/82	17/62	pc	28/82	18/64	t
Hong Kong	32/89	27/80	pc	32/89	24/75	pc
Manila	32/89	25/77	sh	31/88	24/75	pc
New Delhi	39/102	27/80	s	39/102	27/80	s
Seoul	26/79	18/64	t	25/77	19/66	t
Shanghai	29/84	22/71	c	29/84	22/71	pc
Singapore	32/89	25/79	t	33/91	26/79	pc
Taipei	33/91	23/73	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
Tokyo	29/84	22/71	sh	30/86	23/73	sh

Africa

Algiers	32/89	19/66	pc	28/82	18/64	pc
Cape Town	17/62	6/43	pc	17/62	5/41	pc
Casablanca	32/89	17/62	pc	33/91	18/64	pc
Harare	28/82	19/66	s	28/82	19/66	s
Lagos	28/82	25/77	pc	28/82	24/75	pc
Nairobi	26/79	11/52	pc	25/77	12/53	pc
Tunis	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	28/79	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	16/61	4/39	pc	18/61	5/41	pc
Caracas	29/84	22/71	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
Lima	21/70	13/55	pc	20/68	14/57	pc
Mexico City	26/79	14/57	t	28/79	15/59	pc
Rio de Janeiro	26/79	21/70	pc	26/79	21/70	pc

North America

Anchorage	26/79	12/53	s	24/75	11/52	pc
Atlanta	34/93	23/73	pc	34/93	23/73	pc
Boston	22/71	14/57	s	27/80	18/64	pc
Chicago	27/80	19/66	t	29/84	19/66	s
Denver	28/82	13/55	s	28/82	14/57	s
Detroit	25/77	17/62	pc	31/88	19/64	t
Honolulu	29/84	23/73	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Houston	35/95	23/73	pc	35/95	24/75	t
Los Angeles	22/80	18/64	pc	29/84	19/61	s
Miami	32/89	24/75	t	33/91	25/77	pc
Minneapolis	27/80	18/64	t	25/77	14/57	pc
Montreal	21/70	8/46	pc	25/77	15/61	t
Nassau	31/88	23/73	t	32/89	24/75	pc
New York	27/80	17/62	pc	29/84	22/71	pc
Phoenix	42/107	28/82	s	41/106	26/79	s
San Fran.	27/80	12/53	s	22/71	13/55	pc
Seattle	25/77	13/55	pc	25/77	13/55	pc
Toronto	30/86	19/66	pc	28/82	19/66	t
Washington	30/86	20/68	t	33/91	23/73	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, s-snow, i-ice.
All maps, forecasts and data by Accu-Weather, Inc ©1991

Aftershocks Continue In Los Angeles Area

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — More than 30 aftershocks have hit the Los Angeles region since a powerful earthquake Friday killed two people and injured 100.

More than 250 buildings were damaged, and workers have had to remove huge boulders blocking mountain roads. Scientists said that aftershocks as high as 5 on the Richter scale could be expected. The quake Friday registered 6.0.

AMERICAN TOPICS

If You Find a Fawn, Resist 'Rescue' Urge

What do [illegible] find an [illegible] and helpless [illegible] Resist the temptation! [illegible] and a [illegible] quietly away. [illegible] Jones, a [illegible] with an interesting [illegible] In an article for The New York Times, he [illegible] will leave [illegible] hours or a [illegible] morning only to [illegible] But see what's [illegible] are around.

Wildlife Rescue [illegible] profit rehabilitators [illegible] Michigan, [illegible] assured of [illegible] mals a year, [illegible] young raccoons [illegible] risk. Jones [illegible] group puts [illegible] died. What [illegible] Wildlife Bureau [illegible]

"In most [illegible] fatuses [illegible] pamphlet [illegible] centers [illegible] adult animal [illegible] nearby. But [illegible] from their [illegible] back as soon [illegible] for-least [illegible] posed by [illegible]

The most [illegible] most often [illegible] handled by [illegible] birds have [illegible] seen, and [illegible] their young [illegible]

If you [illegible] animals. [illegible] get placed [illegible] with people [illegible] who could [illegible] nize them

Short Takes

Is the Washington [illegible] performer a [illegible] breed? Possibly. [illegible] a National [illegible] Senators [illegible] Clark M. [illegible] Cutler are [illegible] their careers [illegible] generation [illegible] coming up. [illegible]

California Assembly Votes Record Budget Cuts

By Josh Barbanel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor David N. Dinkins and the [illegible] task having stepped [illegible] toward a budget [illegible] increased taxes, after [illegible] workers were laid off.

The Dinkins administration is struggling to close a gap of $1.5 billion between [illegible] spending in the city's [illegible] budget, through a combination of service cuts, state aid [illegible] concessions from the city unions.

Union leaders said they were willing to make concessions [illegible] save the jobs of some of the [illegible] workers laid off Friday.

At the same time, a budget agreement between Governor Mario M. Cuomo and state legislative leaders cleared the way for the city to receive up to several hundred million dollars in aid.

If the complex effort falters, Mr. Dinkins could lose control of the city's finances to a state oversight agency, the Financial Control Board.

Mr. Dinkins had sought about $1 billion in new taxes to make up for declining tax receipts and increasing spending, but the union

Heart Drug Debate: If It Costs More, Is It Really Much Better?

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK— Two drugs for treating people who have had heart attacks are equally effective in saving lives, according to two important studies. But one drug costs $2,200 a dose and the other ranges from $76 to $300. Which should be used?

In most countries, doctors usually choose the less expensive drug, known as streptokinase. But American doctors mostly prefer the more expensive one, known as TPA.

Although some doctors have switched to streptokinase in recent months, many say there are theoretical reasons to believe that TPA is better.

The battle of the heart drugs, both of which dissolve deadly blood clots, is polarizing the American medical community. The contest portrays the important role that marketing plays in determining which therapies doctors will use.

It is also becoming a striking test of the nation's willingness to consider costs in medical decisions, an alien approach in American medicine. Seldom, many doctors say, has the extra benefit of one treatment over another seemed so small and the cost difference so large as in the case of these drugs.

"It's a better drug, but it's sure not worth a whole lot more money," said Eric J. Topol, professor of medicine at the University of Michigan, who was once a leading advocate of TPA. "For a 30-fold difference in cost, it's out of control and has been for some time."

In 1990, about two-thirds of the 150,000 American patients who received clot-dissolving therapy after a heart attack received TPA, which resulted in sales of $210 million for its manufacturer, Genentech, a biotechnology company in South San Francisco, California.

Most of the rest received streptokinase, at a cost of about $5 million. Had all the patients been given streptokinase, about $200 million would have been saved.

TPA, approved for sale in 1987, received a huge amount of publicity as one of the first wonder drugs created by biotechnology. It was aggressively promoted by Genentech, now majority-owned by Hoffmann-La Roche of Switzerland.

Genentech took some early data showing that TPA was better, medical experts say, and used the data to stir up such a frenzy among cardiologists that some were afraid not to use TPA for fear of being sued, despite its astounding price.

And as recent studies have questioned whether TPA is really better, Genentech has raised enough doubts about the validity of those studies that many physicians continue to believe TPA is superior.

G. Kirk Raab, president of Genentech, said his company deserved credit for spreading an important therapy that has saved many lives, while the makers of streptokinase did not. "We went out and created the market," he said, adding that it was "insulting" to imply that cardiologists were blinded by marketing hype in choosing TPA.

Many cardiologists also say there was, and still is, scientific evidence for preferring TPA.

"This was not a total dupe of the cardiology profession by Genentech," said Dennis W. Wahr of St. Joseph Mercy Hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan. And many doctors say standard American medical ethics obligates them to use one drug if it is even slightly better than another, regardless of cost.

The release in March of a second major study showing TPA and streptokinase to be equivalent in the ability to save lives has only intensified the marketing battle.

The two U.S. companies that sell streptokinase, Asra Pharmaceutical Products and Kabi Pharmacia, both part of Swedish drug companies, have raised their list prices from $200 to $300, in part to have more money for marketing. Many hospitals still get discounts, to as low as $76.

A third drug, known as Eminase, which can be administered more quickly than TPA and streptokinase, went on sale last year and commands about 10 percent of the market. Its manufacturer, SmithKline Beecham, has chosen a Genentech-like strategy of high price, $1,700, and heavy marketing.

Both streptokinase and Eminase are derived from bacteria. TPA, which stands for "tissue plasminogen activator," is a protein made by the human body, which Genentech manufacturers in genetically engineered animal cells. It causes fewer allergic reactions than streptokinase, many doctors say.

When TPA was developed in the early 1980s, cardiologists became excited at the prospect of using the body's clot-dissolving agent as a drug. Genentech began courting the leading academic cardiologists, giving them samples for experiments.

Some cardiologists were so enthusiastic about TPA that they bought Genentech stock. Among them were at least 11 cardiologists involved in a clinical trial comparing TPA and streptokinase that was sponsored by the National Institutes of Health.

In two other cases, Genentech offered stock options to cardiologists who served as consultants.

A report last year by the House Committee on Government Operations found "repeated examples of more positive evaluations of TPA by scientists with relationships with Genentech compared to scientists without such relationships."

Keeping cardiologists in the TPA camp is the job of Genentech's 278 sales people, who form one of the five largest sales forces that call only on hospitals.

AMERICAN TOPICS

If You Find a Fawn, Resist 'Rescue' Urge

What do you do when you find an apparently abandoned and helpless fawn in the woods? Resist the temptation to "rescue" it, and walk quickly and quietly away, advises Robert F. Jones, a Vermont-based writer with an interest in conservation. In an article for The New York Times, he explains that a doe will leave her fawn alone for hours at a time, sometimes returning only at dusk to nurse it. But she won't return if people are around.

Wildlife Rescue Inc., a nonprofit rehabilitation group in Michigan, handles about 200 injured or orphaned wild animals a year, most of them young raccoons, rabbits, squirrels, foxes and badgers. The group publishes a pamphlet titled "What to Do If You Find Wildlife Babies."

"In most cases, wild-animal babies should be left alone," the pamphlet reads. Human intervention is called for only if an adult animal is found dead nearby. Birds that have fallen from their nests can be put back, as can baby rabbits whose fur-lined grass nests are exposed by mowers.

The notion that wild mothers reject offspring that have been handled by humans is untrue — birds have virtually no sense of smell, and rabbits will accept their young even if handled.

If you do feel compelled to protect legitimately orphaned animals, Wildlife Rescue suggests placing them in a well-ventilated, closed box lined with paper towels. Then get in touch with a wildlife-rehabilitation outfit — state fish-and-game departments keep lists of them.

Short Takes

Is the Washington superlawyer a vanishing breed? Possibly, according to the weekly National Journal. Robert S. Strauss is going to Moscow; Clark M. Clifford and Lloyd N. Cutler are in the twilight of their careers. But a younger generation of power brokers is coming up. The magazine mentions Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who gets along with both parties. Others include Kenneth M. Duberstein, White House chief of staff in the last year of the Reagan administration; Stuart Eizenstat, a former assistant to President Jimmy Carter; the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, and Harry McPherson, a counsel to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

A professor of leisure studies who had been accused of too leisurely an approach has been dismissed by Western Illinois University. The board of governors of state colleges voted, 8-0, to discharge George R. Harker, 47. The university said he had failed to give final examinations, missed classes and faculty meetings, failed to post reasonable office hours and exhibited unprofessional behavior in class. He was the first tenured professor to be dismissed in the school's 92-year history. Mr. Harker said he would appeal.

The United States ranks last among industrialized countries in taxing tobacco products, according to the American Cancer Society. Taxes account for 27 percent of the cost of a pack of cigarettes in the United States, compared with 50 percent in Switzerland, the next lowest. Cigarettes are most heavily taxed in New Zealand, at a 77 percent rate. Smokers pay the most per pack in Norway, at an average $8.74, of which 67.1 percent is tax. Americans pay an average of $1.82 per pack.

About People

Many U.S. senators consider the proposed seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases a way to reduce violence on the streets, while others say it could lead to curbs on hunting rifles. Then there is Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, who said during debate last week that when he is asked why Alaskans need handguns, he replies: "You can go fishing with me out in the river. And stand there, catch a nice big salmon. And have a brown bear standing on the other side and decide he wants your salmon — and maybe you, too. You cannot very well carry a shotgun or rifle over your shoulder and use your pole."

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Agency Attacks Prescription Abuse

By Milt Freudenheim
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At least 400 million of the 1.6 billion prescriptions that American doctors write each year are for treatments that lack the Food and Drug Administration's approval as safe and effective, physicians and government scientists say.

Doctors say that research and experience justify their confidence in the benefits of these treatments. But scientists warn that many drugs certified for some uses can have dangerous, unanticipated side effects in other uses, especially over long periods.

After years of scant federal enforcement, the commissioner for food and drugs, Dr. David A. Kessler, is seeking to prosecute drug companies that promote unapproved treatments and to tighten the policing of prescription drug marketing in general.

These unauthorized uses generate billions of dollars in sales. In some cases, Dr. Kessler recently told a group of the drug industry's lobbyists, "promotional practices, to be blunt, have gotten out of hand."

But many doctors and drug makers say they are keeping patients alive with treatments that the federal agency might take years to approve.

Physicians can prescribe drugs for uses that the government has not sanctioned and that the drug companies are not allowed to advocate.

Many doctors support the agency's crackdown only if it does not curtail their access to the latest scientific findings, which they often hear about from drug makers.

"The FDA ought to be very careful not to prohibit widespread and immediate dissemination of important new information that can save lives," said Peter Barton Hutt, an industry consultant and former agency official.

The government itself promotes some unauthorized uses. Researchers at the National Cancer Institute often encourage doctors to try new cancer treatments that lack agency approval by enrolling their patients in hundreds of test groups.

Physicians and government officials estimate that more than half of all cancer prescriptions and 40 percent of those for heart ailments are for drugs approved only for other uses.

A Bristol-Myers Squibb drug, Paraplatin, is certified only for treating recurrent cancer of the ovaries. But with agency-sanctioned tests already showing that Paraplatin can help treat many other forms of cancer, the institute is encouraging doctors to try these.

Sometimes, though, treatments that the agency has not authorized can do more harm than good. Dr. Kessler raises the example of calcium channel blockers, approved for treating high blood pressure and angina but also promoted for heart attacks. Researchers have found that heart-attack patients with congested lungs are actually less likely to survive if treated with calcium blockers than if they get placebos.

A spokesman for Marion Merrell Dow, which makes Cardizem, a widely used calcium channel blocker, said that after talks with agency officials earlier this year, the company's sales people had stopped telling doctors about journal articles that appeared to favor treating heart attacks with calcium blockers.

Cardizem, Marion Merrell Dow's largest-selling drug, had sales of $750 million in 1990.

Mr. Kessler, a physician and lawyer who became commissioner in November, promises to speed the approval process even as he tightens enforcement.

He has doubled the agency's advertising enforcement staff and has ordered it to issue tighter guidelines by December. The agency has already referred a case involving Johnson & Johnson, the world's largest health care company, to the Justice Department.

Johnson & Johnson confirmed that the U.S. attorney for northern New Jersey had told the company he was investigating its promotion of Retin-A to prevent wrinkling.

John Duricka/The Associated Press

James S. Brady and his wife, Sarah, center, following Senate approval of the handgun measure. With them are, left to right, Senators Joseph R. Biden Jr., Bob Dole and George J. Mitchell. Mr. Brady was wounded during the assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan.

Senate Backs Handgun Waiting Period

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a victory for gun-control advocates, the Senate has approved a compromise measure that would create a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases and impose penalties on states that do not implement background checks to screen out felons.

The provision for a waiting period was approved after a week of floor debate and back-room jockeying in which the original proposal for a seven-day waiting period was reduced to five days to pick up support for the bill. The approval of the compromise Friday, by a vote of 67 to 32, clears the way for a vote on a complete anti-crime package.

The approval virtually assures that a bill providing for a waiting period to buy handguns will be passed by Congress. The House has passed a similar measure. The Senate measure received one more vote than is needed to override a presidential veto.

Nineteen Republicans joined 48 Democrats in approving the compromise, crafted by the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, and the minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas. Only eight Democrats voted against the measure, all of them from largely rural states where gun ownership is high.

Mr. Dole said the White House should now seize the "opportunity to push for the Senate version" when negotiations with the House of Representatives begin.

The Senate's version of the Brady bill, which is named for James S. Brady, the former press secretary who was critically wounded in the assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan in 1981, is part of a crime package sponsored by the Democrats that would increase the number of felonies subject to the death penalty and limit prisoners' rights to win federal review of state convictions.

If the Senate bill is passed, as is expected, after lawmakers return to Washington on July 8 from a brief recess, it will then be sent to a joint House-Senate conference committee to resolve the differences in the two measures.

The House version of the Brady bill, which passed 239 to 186 on May 8, calls for a seven-day waiting period, does not require mandatory criminal background checks and lacks money for states to implement background check provisions on their own.

Senate leaders said that their version, which would allot $100 million to states to help them upgrade their systems, was a stronger measure that should satisfy any White House objections.

The vote in the Senate was the latest in a series of serious setbacks for the National Rifle Association, which had lobbied to weaken the waiting period provisions up until the last minutes before the vote.

California Assembly Votes Record Tax Boost

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The California Assembly, has narrowly approved a record tax increase and other measures designed to close a $14.3 billion deficit, the largest ever for any state.

The action was considered a victory for the Republican governor, Pete Wilson, who persuaded nine Republican assemblymen to join Democrats in passing the key measure, a $4.1 billion sales tax increase.

It will raise the sales tax to 8.25 percent, among the highest in the country, in the state's most populous counties. Also approved late Friday were bills raising alcohol taxes and motor-vehicle fees and cutting welfare payments.

As states throughout the country struggle to deal with record deficits, California's predicament has been closely watched as an indicator of whether political figures are willing to impose unpopular new taxes and budget cuts. As a Republican, Mr. Wilson was seen as taking a particularly risky gamble in pushing for a tax increase.

"It was really hard," said the governor's chief of staff, Bob White. "I think what finally did it is that Pete really sold them on the magnitude of the crisis if they didn't act."

The state Senate, where there was strong bipartisan support for Mr. Wilson's proposals, already had approved the tax increase.

Fiscal authorities had said the deficit would increase $11 million a day unless a new budget was in place by Monday, the beginning of the new fiscal year. And Democratic leaders, especially the speaker of the assembly, Willie N. Brown, pointed out that the legislature's failure to act now would mean heavier cuts in social services later.

The sales tax was the major item in a $7 billion package that will raise levies on almost every item purchased by Californians except for food and prescription medicines and impose new taxes on newspapers, candy, snack food and bottled water. Most of the Republicans in the assembly, led by the minority leader, Ross Johnson, refused to vote for the tax hikes, which will raise a typical family's taxes by $700, to $1,000 a year.

The trouble started with the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978, which severely limited the taxing authority of counties, cities and school districts. The state, running a big surplus in the early 1980s, tried to fill the revenue gap. The state also indexed income taxes, reducing its revenues.

Instead of facing up to a steadily growing shortfall, the Democratic-controlled legislature and Mr. Wilson's predecessor, Governor George Deukmejian, a Republican, adopted various accounting gimmicks and one-time windfalls that postponed the fiscal reckoning.

N.Y. Mayor and Council Seek Budget Compromise

By Josh Barbanel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor David N. Dinkins and the city council took halting steps over the weekend toward a budget compromise on increased taxes, after 6,300 city workers were laid off.

The Dinkins administration is struggling to close a gap of at least $3.5 billion between revenue and spending in the city's $29 billion budget, through a combination of service cuts, state aid, taxes and concessions from the city unions.

Union leaders said they were willing to make concessions, to restore the jobs of some of the 6,300 workers laid off Friday.

At the same time, a budget agreement between Governor Mario M. Cuomo and state legislative leaders cleared the way for the city to receive up to several hundred million dollars in aid.

If the complex effort falters, Mr. Dinkins could lose control of the city's finances to a state oversight agency, the Financial Control Board.

Mr. Dinkins had sought about $1.1 billion in new taxes, to make up for declining tax receipts and increasing spending, but the council, complaining the taxes would damage the city's economy, only agreed to $636 million.

When an angry stalemate ensued, the council, acting under stronger budget powers granted in the city's new charter, drafted its own budget. Council negotiators had threatened to adopt it on Sunday if Mr. Dinkins did not agree to a compromise on taxes.

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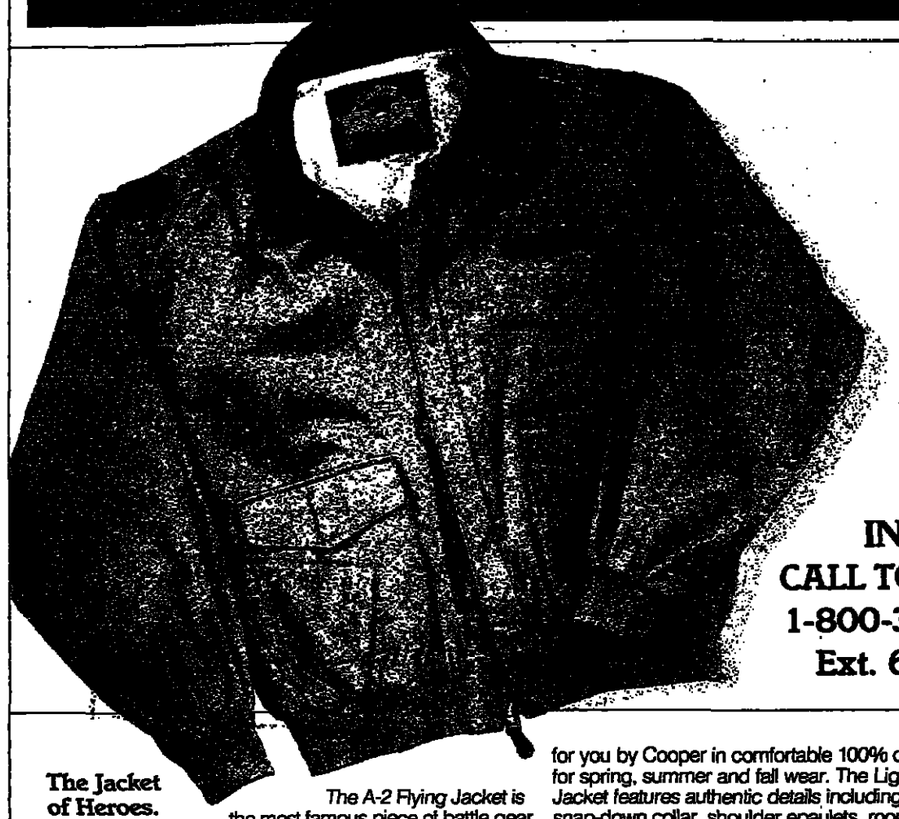

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Centrist Gorbachev: Optical Illusion?

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet stand-up comedian has a routine in which he purports to explain where Mikhail S. Gorbachev really stands: "To left-wingers, he's on the right. To right-wingers, *he's on the left. He sees himself in* the center — but that's an optical illusion."

The formula by the comedian, Mikhail Zhvanetsky, is popular among commentators and politicians who try to fix the Soviet president in the political spectrum as he appears to swing from left to right and back again.

He has been cursed by hard-liners for selling out the Soviet Union and by progressives for clinging to it. Within a span of less than three months he has showered abuse on "so-called democrats" on the left and on the "jingoists" on the right.

He declared in March that he was born and would die a Communist. He pledged in June that he would pursue foreign policies despised by Communists for as long as he is in office.

Five months ago, when troops seized the television station in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, killing more than a dozen people, Mr. Gorbachev tacitly sanctioned the move.

But after special forces seized the central telephone and telegraph exchange in Vilnius last week and held it for two hours, Mr. Gorbachev angrily demanded an investigation. He asserted that someone was trying to undermine his meeting with leaders of the Group of Seven industrial powers in London this month.

Some of his shifts, of course, could be attributed to political maneuvering. But where does Mr. Gorbachev really stand? *Is he a confirmed Bolshevik maneuvering to salvage a system he has served since adolescence? Or is he dedicated to political and economic change, merely pulling the wool over the hard-liners' eyes to clear the way for his real end?*

To many Soviet citizens, the positions are less contradictory than they may appear to a Westerner, for whom political categories have been defined by long usage.

For a people battered by the collapse of one system and the search for a new one, Mr. Gorbachev *reflects* a common agony. He longs to plunge into the future, but he is wary of abandoning the past. He acknowledges the failures of harsh central control, but he is suspicious of the benefits of a free market and alarmed by its cost.

"Gorbachev wants his sausage and his freedom," said Alexander Bovin, an influential

NEWS ANALYSIS

political writer for the government daily Izvestia. "He's told he cannot have both, but he still wants both. That's our problem — we have not yet decided what we want, capitalism or socialism. As long as it's undecided we can take only half-measures and compromises."

A great part of the indecision has stemmed from ignorance. For the vast majority of Soviet citizens, reared in a controlled economy and indoctrinated from infancy in its benefits, the "market" has remained a vaguely enticing and threatening notion, raising images of fancy stereos and of unemployment and homelessness.

Mr. Gorbachev is no exception. A provincial politician with only a limited exposure to the West, he came to power with the idea of improving the existing system, not killing it.

"I have the impression he is typical of the generation of the '60s," said Alexander S. Tsipko, a political scientist with the Institute of International Political and Economic Studies in Moscow.

"These are people who longed to keep the system and its ideals, but to make them more humane," he said. "This was his initial motive."

A lifelong Communist and the son of a Communist, Mr. Gorbachev was nurtured in the tenets, the images, the syntax of communism. He was raised in a world in which "private property" was heresy, "business" was exploitation and "socialism" was a virtue.

When he came to power in 1985, he told a gathering of writers that when troubled, he turned for guidance and solace to Lenin's works.

At the same time, Mr. Gorbachev, 60, is a "child of the 20th Party Congress," as people here call the generation awakened and inspired by the denunciation of Stalinism at that gathering in 1956.

Mr. Gorbachev grew up dedicated to change, convinced that communism had to become more democratic, modern, open and competitive to survive, that bureaucracy and corruption had to be routed. Those were the principles that guided the first years of *perestroika*, that opened the surprising first blooms of democracy and freedom.

It was when the process assumed a life of its own, when the entire system began to crumble before the new openness and democracy, when the economy began to collapse, that the initiators fell apart.

From the original team, Boris N. Yeltsin evolved into the champion of radical change, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov became the advocate of gradual change, and Yegor K. Ligachev became the supporter of a very hard line. Mr. Gorbachev emerged as the compromiser, the perpetual buffer between left and right.

"Gorbachev believes that the process he started is irreversible, and that his job is to find the most painless way, to avoid conflict," said Sergei B. Parkhomenko, a political writer.

"Today, he is on the side of reforms — not out of love for them, but because he recognizes that they're inescapable, and that he must try to make them as painless as possible."

Party Investigates Shevardnadze and Yakovlev

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party has begun an investigation of two leading *figures who helped President Mikhail S. Gorbachev* begin his *perestroika* program of economic and political renewal and are now helping to organize a breakaway party.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister, and Alexander N. Yakovlev, a Kremlin adviser known as the architect of perestroika, have infuriated party leaders with their support of a new Social Democratic party to challenge the Communists.

The Communist Party's disciplinary Control Commission will question Mr. Shevardnadze on Monday, according to television reports, and Mr. Yakovlev told two newspapers Saturday that he is under investigation.

Communist Party rules aimed at achieving what is called democratic centralism outlaw all factions, and the commission, which led party purges in previous decades, can still censure members and recommend that they be expelled.

The party, which is dominated by orthodox adherents of ideology who feel threatened by the growing support for private property and Western-style democratic institutions, is on the verge of disintegration as a ruling institution.

Mr. Yakovlev said he was tired of the "ongoing organized persecution" against him in conservative newspapers and defied the Control Commission to act against him. "Let them try it," he said in a statement.

He hinted he would resign from the party soon, saying, "I reserve the right to make the necessary decision, particularly under the circumstances."

SHIFT: *In Europe and the U.S., Sympathy for Yugoslav Nationalists*

(Continued from page 1)

success in convincing world opinion that the Yugoslav federation was in urgent need of a radical overhaul.

Both republics, with 6.2 million of Yugoslavia's 23.5 million population, argued they had little in common with Serbia, the largest and dominant Yugoslav republic.

Slovenia and Croatia, the richest and most Westernized republics in the federation, were for centuries part of the Austrian Empire. Their citizens are Roman Catholic. The Serbs, who were occupied for more than 400 years by the Ottoman Turks, are Eastern Orthodox; their alphabet is Cyrillic.

Buttressing their arguments that they "come from a different civilization than the Serbs" is the hard-line socialist nature of Serbia's government.

Human-rights groups have accused Serbia of committing severe and systematic violations in the last two years against ethnic Albanians in the Serbian autonomous province of Kosovo. Serbia has rejected the free-market changes that are under way across the region.

But it was the behavior of the Serbian-dominated army that finally caught international attention. The army, led by an officer corps that is 70 percent Serbian and strongly Communist, ignored the promise of the federal prime minister, Ante Markovic, early last week that no force would be used against the breakaway republics.

DEBATE: *EC Finds an Excuse to Put Off Unity Issue*

(Continued from page 1)

which deals with changes in EC institutions and the development of a common European foreign policy including, eventually, some sort of defense structure in conjunction with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The dilemma is that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany insists that the twin negotiations must finish together. This means that a number of difficult questions, such as providing new decision-making powers to the largely toothless European Parliament, must be settled before the final agreement can be signed.

"The British may have closed the door for now on co-decision, but not for eternity," said Piet Dankert, Dutch deputy foreign minister for European affairs.

The EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, acknowledged that the problems involved in reaching political agreement are much more challenging than those remaining to be solved on the economic side. In the intergovernmental conference on political union, he said, "the differences are not just between the U.K. and the other 11. That would be too facile."

Europe's leaders, however, remain optimistic that they will reach the end line together. EC politicians, Mr. Mitterrand said, "always reach agreement in the last five minutes."

British Wary On EC Treaty

Reuters

LONDON — Britain will refuse to accept the European Community's draft treaty for closer political unity unless substantial changes are made to it, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Sunday.

The draft treaty "contains a degree of moving away from sovereignty which is unacceptable," he said in a BBC interview.

WEATHER: *Pinatubo Eruption May Cause Global Cooling, Experts Say*

(Continued from page 1)

the warming is caused by the gases or by natural variabilities.

But they agree that Mount Pinatubo promises to change the picture substantially at a time when temperatures globally have been at or near record levels.

Through May, this has been one of the warmest years since people began keeping records more than a century ago.

Now, "it looks like there will be some cooling for the next few years," said Dr. Alan Robock if the University of Maryland, a meteorologist specializing in volcanoes and climate.

Dr. M. Patrick McCormick, an atmospheric scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, who analyzes volcanic clouds, said the Mount Pinatubo eruption "could be the biggest of the century."

The Pinatubo cloud stretches across a latitude band ranging from 15 degrees to 25 degrees, said Mike Matson, an interpreter of satellite images at the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration site at Camp Strings, Maryland. By contrast, he said, El Chichón's cloud covered 5 degrees in its initial path around the globe.

By October or November, Dr. McCormick said, "it'll go global." The light-scattering droplets "will be around a long time," he said, some of them lasting 8 to 10 years. *But they gradually fall to Earth,* and they do not affect climate that long.

There is a complication: Some scientists predict that sea surface temperatures in the tropical Eastern Pacific will increase some time in the fourth quarter of this year, in an event that has come to be known as El Niño. Powerful westward-blowing trade winds weaken, allowing warm water to slosh back eastward from the Western Pacific.

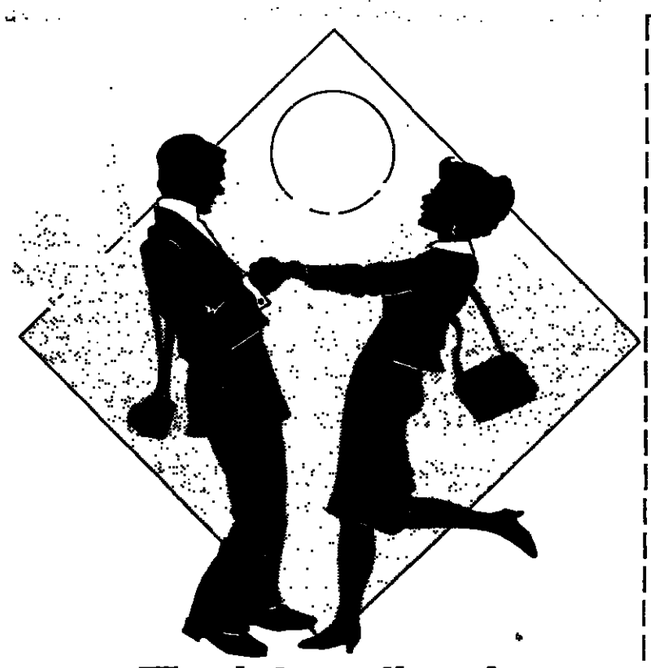
This shift produces widespread changes in climate and weather; climatologists believe that El Niño caused global temperatures to rise in 1983, overriding the cooling brought about by El Chichón's eruption.

They also believe the coming El Niño, even though it is expected to be milder than the one in 1982 and '83, may do the same for a few months next year, after which cooling induced by the Philippine eruption is expected to resume.

The record of average global temperature from the Earth's surface to an altitude of 4 miles (6.5 kilometers), as measured by satellite instruments from 1979 to the present, neatly dovetails with El Chichón's eruption and El Niño of 1982 and '83.

In 1980 and 1981, temperatures were above an average measured from 1982 through 1990. In 1982, the year of El Chichón's eruption, there was a sharp drop below the average. In 1983, immediately after El Niño, there was a sharp rise above average.

But the next three years, with El Chichón's haze still permeating the atmosphere, temperatures were below average. Then there was another sharp rise, followed in 1989 by a sharp drop linked to an episode of unusually low sea-surface temperatures caused by the event known as La Niña, a shift in ocean waters that represents the flip side of El Niño in a continuing climatic oscillation. Then the warming resumed.



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...Reuters

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GROUPE SCHNEIDER

China's Party at 70: Waging a Losing Battle to Win the People

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party will celebrate its 70th birthday on Monday, seeking to project an official image of itself, the world's largest Communist Party, as enjoying the unswerving support of the people.

But according to many Chinese interviewed in recent months, the party is suffering a continuing decline in prestige and moral authority.

With communism in retreat around the world, many people say the Chinese party also is fighting a losing ideological battle with its people.

Seventy years have passed since Mao Zedong and 12 others met on July 1, 1921, in a small Shanghai apartment to hold the first national conference of the Chinese Communist Party, which won power in 1949 after a war against the Nationalist government.

For the anniversary, more than 300 books have been published, including a dictionary of the works of Mao and Deng Xiaoping, the senior Chinese leader.

Books with references to party leaders in disgrace, such as the former party chief Zhao Ziyang, who was forced out in June 1989 after being accused of supporting the student-led democracy movement, have been reissued with entries and pictures removed or minimized.

"Holding fast to our socialist position and successfully building socialism with Chinese characteristics will be our contributions to the Communist cause," the party chief, Jiang Zemin, said recently.

But many Chinese say the party is torn by factional fighting between hard-line and moderate elements. Especially among urban party members, few say they believe in the party or in socialism.

A student at Beijing University, which was at the forefront of the 1989 democracy movement, said, "What we have here is not Marxism, but a bankrupt myth."

The army crackdown two years ago was the turning point for many party members, who lost faith in the organization as a result of the party's handling of the democracy demonstrations and the killing of civilians.

But the party's fortunes started declining much earlier, according to Chinese and Western analysts, with the nationwide political purge in 1957 known as the Anti-Rightist Movement and the trauma that followed the violent 1966-to-'76 Cultural Revolution, in which millions are believed to have died.

"I believe that during the revolution, the Communist Party was really fighting for China's independence and for the poor," said a teacher at Beijing University, referring to the 1949 revolution. "But after gaining power, it fought only to save its power. June 4 made this clear."

Some older officials continue to support the party and socialism, and dismiss the Cultural Revolution and the June 4, 1989, crackdown as aberrations.

And many Chinese, including students, still credit the party with unifying the country after defeating the Nationalist forces of Chiang Kai-shek and with bringing relative stability to China in the early years after the revolution.

But to many urban Chinese, those achievements have become tarnished by the party's violent political campaigns, its corruption and its refusal to match economic change with political liberalization.

Even the government, through official press organizations, has acknowledged that it has image problems with the people. The official Peasants' Daily reported in March that in the countryside, where most of the population lives, growing numbers of party members are turning to religion.

With decreasing ideological support from the rank and file, the party is using traditional instruments of control — the security apparatus, the military and news organizations — to sustain its hold on power, analysts said.

Although many Chinese criticize the party, they say that in the absence of an organized opposition, there is no real alternative to party rule for the foreseeable future. Almost no one talks of overthrowing the party. Instead, many Chinese, especially students, say that society must first be well enough educated to understand the party's flaws, and then attempt to change it.

"Many people say that students and intellectuals are like drops in the ocean of Chinese society," said a graduate student at Beijing University. "But each time we enter the water, we change it, if only a little. Sooner or later, the sea itself will change."

Romeo Ranoco/Reuters

NO MORE, PLEASE — Margarita Sanchez, protected against volcanic dust, kneeling in prayer on Sunday north of Manila after Philippine government scientists warned of the possibility of destructive mud flows from Mount Pinatubo.

For Pakistani Leader, Broad Changes Are High-Risk Gamble

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, in office for less than eight months, is staking his reputation as the country's first head of government from the urban middle class on the most sweeping economic and social changes ever attempted here.

His ambitious modernization program — coupled paradoxically with the introduction of a bill making Islamic law paramount in a still-shaky democracy — is risky, Pakistani analysts and diplomats say.

[Mr. Sharif on Sunday canceled a five-day trip to Japan because of violence that has left at least 20 dead in his home province, The Associated Press reported from Islamabad. Anwar Mahmood, a government spokesman, called the deaths, in eastern Punjab Province, "obvious cases of sabotage and terror."]

Any significant strengthening of an elected civilian government threatens the country's two preeminent institutions, the military and the bureaucracy.

Any change in society attracts the attention of Islamic conservatives, some of whom are part of the prime minister's governing Islamic Democratic Alliance.

But Mr. Sharif decided that piecemeal changes could not work in Pakistan.

To reduce regional tensions, Mr. Sharif forged the first agreement in Pakistan's history for equitable sharing of river waters among the country's four provinces and framed a new arrangement for sharing government income.

Mr. Sharif's government wants to bring nongovernmental organizations into education and health care. He has put a dynamic and experienced politician, Abida Hussain, in charge of family planning.

In his first months in office, Mr. Sharif has also begun denationalizing banks, selling off government-run industries and opening communications, transportation and energy to private investors.

The program's speed has raised fears among supporters as well as critics of Mr. Sharif that too much is being attempted too quickly.

Najam Sethi, editor of The Friday Times, a political journal, says the apparent reluctance of Mr. Sharif's own constituency — the industrialists of Punjab Province — to invest heavily in new areas now opening up may reveal their uncertainty about the government's longevity.

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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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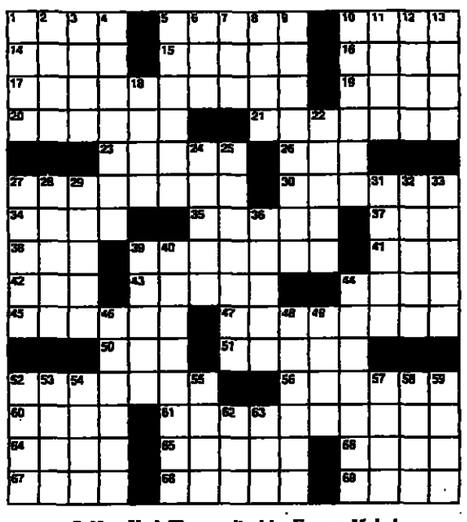

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ARCHE: *Paris Landmark a Monument to Mismanagement, Critics Say*

(Continued from page 1)

the Arche was an exceptional public building that faithfully followed the intentions of its architect, Johan Otto Von Spreckelsen of Denmark, who envisioned it as a modern Arc de Triomphe. The project was taken over after Mr. von Spreckelsen's death in 1987 by Paul Andreu, the architect of the Charles de Gaulle airport outside Paris.

"It remains an important architectural work, faithful to the initial sketches," the report read, and "constructed with often daring techniques."

The Arche consists of two 35-story towers crowned by a vast rooftop area that houses the International Foundation for the Rights of Man. The building is so well proportioned that the spaces it enfolds seem deceptively compact. In fact, the width between the towers could easily accommodate the Champs-Elysées, while the hollow cube in the center is big enough to embrace Notre Dame Cathedral.

It is the most dramatic of the major public works with which Mr. Mitterrand has stamped his personality on the capital, including the Opéra Bastille and the Louvre pyramid. Mr. Mitterrand chose the design, praising it for its purity and force.

The idea of creating an international communications center was rejected as an economy measure when the Socialist president shared power in a "cohabitation" government with a conservative prime minister, Jacques Chirac, in 1986.

This appears to be the crux of the problem, according to the Cour des Comptes, which said that the original concept for the building was unclear. No one, it seems, knew what was meant by an international communications center.

Once the communications center idea was jettisoned, the state turned to private investors, mostly big insurance companies, to finance the construction. Most of the space was sold off at what the report suggested were fire-sale prices.

The government then bought back part of the space at a 215 million franc loss in order to house the Ministry of Public Works.

Uncertainty about the fate of the building also increased construction costs by as much as 260 million francs, according to the report. Heavy expenses were incurred in the rush to get the building ready in time for its inauguration during the celebrations marking the bicentennial of the French Revolution in 1989, and for the world economic summit meeting that was held in the top of the Arche at the same time.

When people began moving into the building, which houses about 4,500 workers, there were complaints about the location, the cramped size and the darkness of some of the offices. The report mentions that less than half the interior space is available for partitioned offices.

People also complained about high winds that seem to pick up speed as they rush through the center of the arch.

Gilbert Mouillon, director of the government-private enterprise group that runs the building, said that many of the original problems had faded with time. He said the real problem was that many people resented moving out of the center of Paris to La Défense.

Robert Lion, president of the group, rejected the court's findings that the finances of the building had been mishandled, or that space had been sold too cheaply. Total expenditure on the building so far, he said, has been 3.74 billion francs, all but 5.7 percent of which was covered by sales to private investors, with the state remaining owner of the roof area.

"This work, praised throughout the world, was certainly wanted, chosen and followed closely by the chief of state," Mr. Lion said, "but it has cost the taxpayer practically nothing."

6 Killed in Taiwan Bus Crash

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — A tour bus carrying 49 passengers plunged into a gully in northeastern Taiwan on Sunday, killing 6 persons and injuring 14, the police said.

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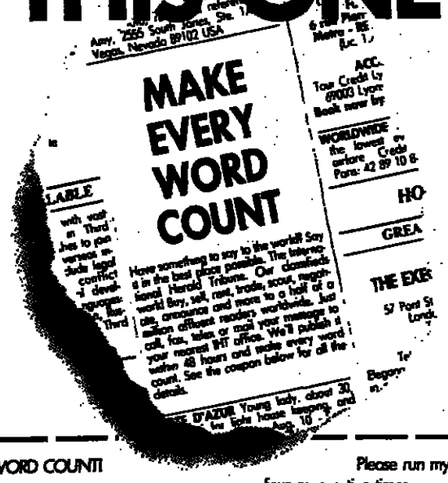

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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OPINION

Iraq's Dangerous Game

Hide and seek, as Iraq is choosing to play it, is an exceedingly dangerous game. Twice in the past week Iraqi forces have blocked United Nations inspection teams from carrying out searches for nuclear materials. The inspectors are operating under the authority of the UN cease-fire resolution, which the Iraqis accepted. That resolution instructs the inspectors to locate and remove all materials usable in nuclear weapons including, among other things, the highly enriched uranium that Iraq possesses allegedly for research. That is the commitment that the Iraqi Army has now broken.

The allies are continuing the sanctions, with the embargo on oil sales and ban on imports other than food and medicine. But even that squeeze, with its promise of further suffering for Iraq's people, has not *deterred the Iraqi government from* trying to evade the requirements of the cease-fire. Iraq now announces that Saddam Hussein has instructed his forces to cooperate with the United Nations. But it is performance, not announcements, that counts. Continued evasion of the conditions of the cease-fire, and resistance to them, would justify further resort to military force by the allies.

The purpose of the war in the first place was *not merely to push* Iraq back out of Kuwait. It was to strip Iraq of the weapons, particularly the illicit weapons of mass destruction, that made it a menace to every country within range of its missiles. Until that process of disarmament has been accomplished, the war is not over.

President George Bush is clearly correct when he says that the Iraqis have violated the cease-fire and that the evidence incontrovertibly demonstrates it. When the UN inspectors turned up at an army barracks in Baghdad, they were blocked from entering. Meanwhile they could see large crates being loaded onto trucks that rolled out another gate. The same thing happened at another *military installation near Al Fallujah*. As the inspectors were prevented from entering at one entrance, the Iraqis hastily pushed suspected gear onto trucks and sent it out another. When the inspectors began to film it, the Iraqis fired over their heads and tried to seize the cameras.

Under the cease-fire resolution the inspectors are also to seize and destroy or remove all chemical and biological weapons, as well as the equipment for making them. Similarly, they are to destroy all missiles with ranges over 150 kilometers. So far Iraq has not permitted the inspectors to *make much progress*. The United Nations still has a job to finish in Iraq. All the world must hope that it can be finished peacefully. But, one way or the other, it has to be finished.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Court in Full Reverse

Last Monday the Supreme Court overturned a 1963 opinion written by Justice William Brennan, who retired last year. On Thursday it toppled two more precedents, one written by now-retired Justice Lewis Powell, and adjourned. It is as though the new conservative majority quit for the summer not for lack of cases to decide but because it had run out of precedents to reverse.

Recklessly reversing precedents: That is not the role assigned to the Supreme Court. The nine justices are indeed supreme and often have the last word. But they are also a court, bound by restraints against willfulness and unfairness. That marble temple was not built so that the nine could meet to poll themselves on matters of public interest.

Scrapping the Powell precedent showed the court at its manipulative worst. A case from Ohio seemed to call for re-examining the 1987 ruling that juries in capital cases are not to hear special evidence and pleas on behalf of the murder victim. Justice Powell, no radical, had reasoned that to permit entreaties for surviving relatives at the penalty phase of capital trials would be highly prejudicial and lead to arbitrary sentences.

The Ohio case turned out to be inappropriate. So the court reached into its docket, called up the case of Payne v. Tennessee and ordered expedited argument on the question of overruling — which neither side had raised. In his opinion, Chief Justice William Rehnquist did more than overrule. He announced a new rationale for deciding when to overrule other cases: 5-4 decisions with "spirited" dissents were the ripest.

Very efficient, but not legitimate judging. Although couched as a return to principle, these overturnings, along with other activist rulings, reflect selective abandonment of *principle. Also on Thursday, the court ruled* that a mandatory, no-parole life sentence for possessing small amounts of cocaine was not unconstitutional cruel and unusual punishment. In order to rule that way, the majority had to set aside its canon that would have required comparing Michigan's unique law with the penalties in other states. To deny a condemned Virginia prisoner a federal hearing, the court suspended its own rule for deciding whether confusing state court judgments were reviewable in federal court.

Critics still accuse the court under Chief *Justice Earl Warren, and to a lesser extent* Warren Burger, of judicial activism that infringed on the duties of elected officials. Yet what was it when Chief Justice Rehnquist reached out for a constitutional issue by choosing to misread the enactments of Congress and uphold a bureaucrat's regulation censoring doctors at federally funded birth control clinics? Congress is busy now trying to reassert its original, plain intent.

Some of these searches for loopholes might be forgiven if the court showed a redeeming human touch. Instead, the majority *cannot imagine the effect on ordinary* people when they are forced to hear misleading advice at a birth control clinic or are asked for permission to be searched by armed sheriff's deputies on a bus.

The public can now demand that the president choose, and the Senate approve, a nominee with broad real-life experience as well as legal skill. This might even retard the rush, the supreme rush, to reverse judgment.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Courage on Gun Control

The Senate's resounding vote for the Brady gun control bill is likely to be remembered as a watershed, the moment Congress *found the courage to confront a bullying* lobby that considers its special interest more important than public safety. Named for James Brady, the press secretary wounded in the assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, the bill is a relatively modest measure, imposing a waiting period between purchase and delivery of a handgun so that the police can check the customer's background. Yet it became the focus of legislative battles as the National Rifle Association spent millions to oppose it.

The lobby, which insisted that the wait was *an intolerable inconvenience to gun* buyers, contributed heavily to congressional campaigns and threatened to stir up trouble with the constituents of any lawmakers who did not go along. For years the NRA prevailed, often derailing the Brady bill with diversionary amendments. This year, those tactics no longer worked. Some legislators began to rebel against the NRA's heavy-handed approach. For others, the sound of gunfire on urban streets was simply too loud to ignore. In May, the House *approved the Brady bill by a handsome* margin. On Friday, the Senate gave the measure, an amendment to an omnibus crime bill, a lopsided majority of 67-32.

The Senate version was encouraged by George Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, who deserves an apology from skeptics who worried that his attempts to improve on the House bill were a cover for sabotage. The bill includes the waiting period as well as money to develop automated access to criminal records that one day might make the waiting period obsolete. *But the waiting period will not be abandoned* until 80 percent of records are automated nationwide. That could take years.

The Senate crime bill also includes a federal ban on 14 models of military assault rifles. The vote for the Brady bill, while long overdue, constitutes a clear triumph for democracy, law enforcement and common sense.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Ban Left Out in the Cold

The now-you-see-him, now-you-don't "environment president" has struck again. Last year, President George Bush promised Congress that he would press for a long-*term ban on commercial activity in Antarctica*. Now he allowed his negotiators to reject such a ban — disappointing America's allies and embarrassing himself.

At issue was a protocol to the Antarctic Treaty that would prohibit mining and drilling in the world's largest wilderness for 50 years. The ban could then be lifted only if all 26 nations with full voting rights concurred. But when treaty members assembled in Madrid, the United States unveiled a surprise counterproposal: At the end of 50 years, any nation that wished to amend the ban could unilaterally withdraw from the agreement if the other nations failed to approve the amendment within three years.

This "walkout" clause angered not only other delegates but conservationists. The words "Bush administration" and "environment," said a Greenpeace spokesman, "shouldn't even appear in the same sentence." A bit overwrought, perhaps; but in *this case, Mr. Bush has allowed himself to* be persuaded that the protocol threatened America's energy supply and its sovereignty. That is an empty posture with no serious constituency beyond a few people in the *administration. If left alone, Antarctica*, whose frigid waters absorb carbon dioxide efficiently, will continue to function as an indispensable "sink" for greenhouse gases, a priceless scientific laboratory and a key link in the world's food chain.

Washington's insistence on the right to walk away from any agreement is not reasonable. Any significant invasion of Antarctica will have profound global consequences; any decision to do so ought not to be taken lightly or unilaterally.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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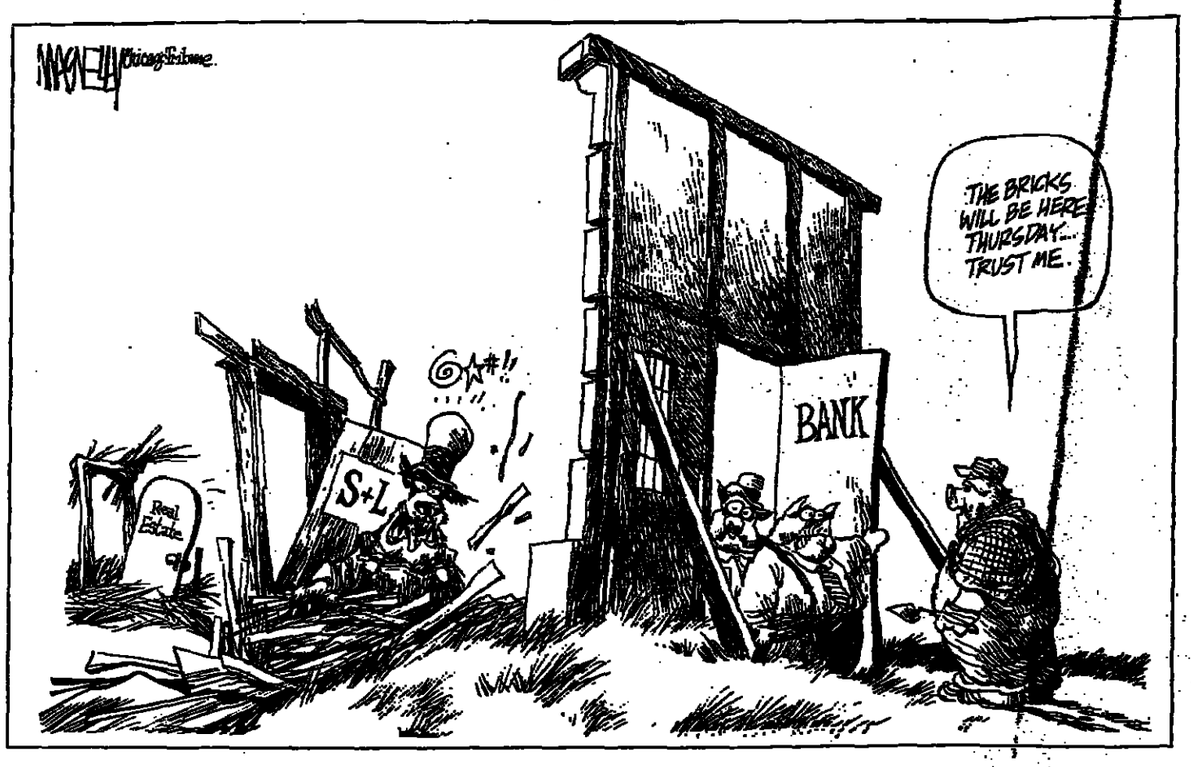


Let the Iraqi Leader Know the Bombs Can Fall Again

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Saddam Hussein has committed the one blunder that may unite the United States and the United Nations again behind the renewed use of force against Iraq. He tried to hide machinery to make nuclear weapons and got caught.

If Mr. Hussein does not follow through on his order to grant UN inspection teams instant and full access to all facilities — or if there are any doubts or questions — President George Bush should move swiftly to orchestrate international support for surgical air strikes against suspected nuclear, chemical and biological weapons sites.

Mr. Bush, not a man to bluff, is headed toward that military option. "We've got to bomb Iraqi weapons depots and hideouts sooner or later," said a senior and informed administration official.

It is not nearly enough for the official Iraqi press agency to announce that Mr. Hussein was "shocked" to hear his troops would not let UN inspectors do their job and that he ordered future good behavior. U.S. intelligence has been tracking the convoy for days, ever since Iraqi troops began loading machinery onto the trucks at a suspected nuclear site. Satellites have been following the convoy's every movement as it first traveled 80 miles this way and then many miles in another direction. U.S. intelligence led the UN inspectors to the convoy on Friday.

Now Mr. Hussein knows this convoy cannot hide. But he does not know what else we know. Far more disconcerting, we do not know what else we do not know.

An Iraqi defector recently revealed the location of several nuclear sites previously unknown to Washington. Several chemical and biological plants and storage areas must have similarly escaped U.S. detection and air attack.

The United States and the United Nations went to war in good part to destroy Iraq's growing potential to wage war with these weapons of mass destruction. The allies cannot afford to risk Mr. Hussein's holding on to this capability.

There are two ways to lower this risk: Mr. Hussein's instant and continuing compliance with UN inspection rights, and pinpoint bombing attacks.

Many administration officials, and particularly Pentagon officials, still prefer the peaceful route. They still believe that UN sanctions blocking all nonhumanitarian exports to Iraq will work and lead to Mr. Hussein's downfall.

But increasingly, key administration officials are arguing that full UN sanctions cannot survive tragic reports of widespread pestilence and dying babies. They fear that Mr. Hussein will be able to use this as a wedge to ensure his own survival, as well as the survival of some weapons of mass destruction. They say that the only way to help the Iraqi people and eliminate the nuclear and chemical threats is to drive Mr. Hussein from power. And the only way to do that, they argue, is to start selective bombing.

Their case is persuasive. Renewed limited air strikes in unpopulated areas will rekindle Baghdad's sense of Mr. Hussein's vulnerability and his costs to Iraq's future. That, in turn, could ignite the Iraqi leader's overthrow.

First, however, administration hawks have to contend with the Pentagon's zeal to stay out of Iraqi affairs entirely for fear of being drawn back into large-scale fighting. This zeal to get out quickly whatever horrors happen in Iraq has sent the wrong signal to Mr. Hussein. It suggests to him that he can violate UN cease-fire terms, including inspections, without worrying about the ultimate sanction — renewal of allied air attacks.

The danger of Mr. Hussein miscalculating American will and trying to develop some kind of biological, chemical or nuclear capability has to be considered grave. He would not have taken the chance of trying to save the nuclear weapons-making machinery in that convoy unless there were a real payoff. He did not run such risks for something inconsequential.

Mr. Bush's record once the war stopped has not been impressive. He did not enforce the ban against Iraq's use of helicopters. He allowed Mr. Hussein to slaughter Kurds and Shiites until faced with pictures of deaths linked to his geopolitical indifference.

But Mr. Hussein and his cohorts would do well to recall that, while Mr. Bush can be shortsighted, he has a well-established disposition to follow failure with force.

The New York Times.

Pentagon Papers: Preserving the Victory Is the Test

By David Rudenstine

NEW YORK — Twenty years ago this past Sunday, the Supreme Court rejected the Nixon administration's attempt to stop The New York Times and The Washington Post from publishing parts of the Pentagon Papers, the top-secret Pentagon history of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. It was the first time in *U.S. history* the government went to court to try to stop the press from publishing documents for reasons of national security.

Today the significance of the case is being lost at a time when the government is withholding information for reasons less substantial than those at stake in the papers case.

The administration's evidence in support of the injunction it sought after The Times printed the third installment came far closer to satisfying the "heavy burden" the court said the government must shoulder in order to get a restraining order than many people have thought.

Although the papers' chronology ended in 1968, the year Richard Nixon was elected, it embraced a war that more than 140,000 U.S. troops were *still fighting*.

America's strong legal and political tradition against prior restraint hardly contemplated a case such as this, which involved a 2.5-million word classified document that no judge had time to review carefully.

It took only 16 days from the time the administration first filed legal papers that resulted in a temporary restraining order (issued by Federal District Judge Murray I. Gurfein in New York City) until the Supreme Court voted 6 to 3 to permit resumption of publication. The press's triumph was one of the most significant judicial affirmations of press freedom in the country's history. The court made clear that it would honor First Amendment values over plausible national security claims and due process.

On Sunday, June 13, when The Times began what would become its nine-part series, Mr. Nixon told his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, it was "criminally traitorous" for someone to have turned over the documents to the newspaper and that the publication "hurt the war" and caused "terrible problems" with South Vietnam.

Despite these serious security con*siderations, Mr. Nixon evidently* sluded to domestic political concerns when he said publication of the papers "doesn't hurt us" and that, as recorded in Mr. Haldeman's notes, the "key is for us to keep out of it."

Mr. Nixon's thinking changed after a call later that day from Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser. Though Mr. Kissinger has written that he only "encouraged" Mr. Nixon to "oppose this wholesale theft and unauthorized disclosure," Mr. Haldeman has said Mr. Kissinger told Mr. Nixon his decision to do nothing "shows you're a weakling."

The push for such an order came the next day from Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian. Mr. Mardian requested and quickly received a *report from* Assistant Attorney General William Rehnquist saying an order could be obtained if the threat to national security was sufficiently grave. Mr. Mardian concluded that further publication would seriously harm U.S. military plans and intelligence in Vietnam as well as diplomatic initiatives to end the fighting and protect the prisoners of war.

Contrary to the general impression, in sealed documents presented in the lower court hearings leading to Supreme Court review the government made strong allegations about how further publication might seriously harm national security.

Solicitor General Erwin Griswold said the papers contained information that if disclosed would slow the Vietnamization process and thus "cut the rate at which our troops can be withdrawn." He said disclosure would dis*rupt diplomatic initiatives that might* facilitate "the closing of the Vietnam War," identify the "names and activities of CIA agents still active in Southeast Asia" and delay the release of our POWs, which means that "more will die." As it happened, the newspapers did not publish this material in the wake of the decision.

In the past 15 years the government has made ever-stronger claims of national security, accompanied by demands for secrecy. President Ronald Reagan required millions of government employees to agree not to divulge classified information as a condition of employment. His White House bypassed congressional prohibitions in the Iran-contra affair.

During the Grenada and Panama invasions and the Gulf war the public acquiesced in Pentagon restrictions on news gathering and reporting.

The case should strengthen the unfashionable but sound tenet that America's strength depends on preserving the public trust and that a *"cantankerous press, an obstinate* press, a ubiquitous press," as Judge Gurfein described it in dissolving his own temporary restraining order, is the price we must pay for maintaining that strength.

The writer, professor at the Cardozo School of Law of Yeshiva University, is writing a book about the Pentagon Papers case. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Looking Back, 'No Harm Was Done'

THE PENTAGON PAPERS case resulted in a sort of phantom decision by the Supreme Court. The case "decided" was not actually the case *before the court. The government's basic concerns were legitimate*, because government officers, including myself, assumed the papers given to The New York Times were the same as those deposited in Defense Secretary Robert McNarama's Pentagon safe. This was not exactly so.

Daniel Ellsberg said he never gave The Times the most troublesome part of the papers: four volumes relating to the "negotiating track." Mr. Ellsberg also said he had blocked out footnotes on pages he delivered, withholding important information such as names, places and dates. In hindsight it is clear to me that no harm was done by publication of the Pentagon papers.

The really important thing is that the court did not decide what the newspapers thought it decided. Indeed, a majority held that there may be situations in which a prior restraint on publication may be justified.

— Erwin N. Griswold, who as solicitor general argued the Nixon administration's case in the Supreme Court, writing in The New York Times.

Democrats Watch as He Walks Away

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In the 1970s, Tip O'Neill moved from House Democratic whip, the *No. 3 job in the leadership*, to being speaker of the House in only six years. In the 1980s, Tom Foley climbed the same leadership ladder in eight years. So the odds were very good that Representative William Gray, who became whip in 1989, would have been speaker before the turn of the century.

That is the main reason there was *such shock last week when the 49*-year-old Philadelphian announced he would resign from the House in September to become the president of the United Negro College Fund. What made his decision particularly painful for many is that Mr. Gray is the first black to reach his present leadership level in Congress and would have been the first to occupy the speaker's chair.

Representative John Lewis, a Democrat of Georgia and a hero of *the civil rights movement, told me* that although Mr. Gray had "a perfect right to look out for his family and his own sense of calling and mission," he "had emerged as a symbol of hope, not just for black Americans, but for millions of others. We will miss that."

Since his election in 1978, Mr. Gray has been one of the most widely trusted and effective members of Congress and one of the Democrats' most eloquent spokesmen. For a good many of his colleagues, Mr. Gray's decision to get out fueled their own anxieties about the prospects for their party.

When I went to see Mr. Gray a few days after his announcement, he offered many plausible reasons for what he had done. But he also confirmed what his colleagues feared were the implications of his decision.

He reminded me that both his parents had been educators and that he had started out his career as a preacher and a teacher. Even while serving in Congress, he spent his Sundays in the pulpit of his Philadelphia church. But the teaching career ended when he came to Washington.

"Knowledge is power, more powerful than the symbol of Bill Gray as whip," he said. "I think in this new job, I can open the door to higher education for a million more black men and women in the next 10 years." Given his prowess as a fund-raiser and his connections, there's no doubt the 41 colleges *affiliated with UNCF will benefit.*

This makes a plausible explanation. But there is more to the decision. Mr. Gray said that two developments since his coming to Congress have put the Democratic majority "in a box."

"The tragic legacy of the misguided fiscal policies of the '80s is a debt that forces those who would *like to act on the pressing* problems of our country either to find other programs to cut or to propose raising taxes.

"And, even more serious, we have been out of the White House so long that we have lost the ability to define our own agenda. ... As able as George Mitchell, Tom Foley and Dick Gephardt are, I just don't know if you can define a national agenda from any place but the White House or a presidential campaign."

I asked Mr. Gray how he thought the Democrats might revive. "The way to do it is to take some risks," he replied. "Like Tom Harkin (the Democratic senator from Iowa and likely presidential contender) says, 'Get off your knees and start to fight back.' I'm not endorsing Tom, but he's right when he says that."

Mr. Gray thinks everything in Congress works against that kind of risk-taking: The need to compromise in order to move the legislative agenda, divided committee jurisdictions, and the influence of campaign donors with interests of their own.

"We've got to be willing to take *risks," he said, "and given the insti*tutional character of Congress, I'm not sure this is the place to do it."

Bottom-line, Mr. Gray said: "I don't think the federal government will be the engine of major change in the 1990s." And so one of the best in Congress makes his departure, leaving his colleagues wondering about their own career decisions.

The Washington Post.

A UN Chief Isn't Found Overnight

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Kurt Waldheim's decision not to run for re-election as president of Austria evoked a great *sigh of relief from* his compatriots. It should also be a reminder of how badly the United Nations has worked for decades, and how urgent it is to make better performance possible.

Mr. Waldheim's long-concealed role in World War II and possible involvement in war crimes made him an embarrassment to his country. It may also have made him secretary-general of the United Nations for 10 years and he would probably have had a third term but for China's veto.

It isn't clear whether the Soviets were aware of Mr. Waldheim's hidden record, a possible tool for blackmail. It is clear that Moscow was determined he should have the top UN job, blocking other candidates, because it expected him to be regularly compliant, never getting in the way with independent-mindedness. Most important was his willingness *to accept Soviet appointees for other* high and sensitive posts, people whose real boss was often the KGB.

He certainly didn't run down the UN single-handedly. Many contributed to what has been called its "organizational arthritis." But his legacy was an important factor in the degeneration and mismanagement of the body that is supposed to represent the world's best hope for peace and human welfare.

Now, the Soviets have radically changed their UN policy, and instead of paralyzing its effectiveness they have shown they want to use it constructively. The United States also *has turned to the United Nations* again for legitimacy and aid in facing international disputes, most notably in the Iraqi crisis. With the end of the Cold War thawing the biggest obstacle to UN action, more and more demands are being made on it.

The theory is fine. The fact is that the central organization and virtually every one of its agencies runs so badly *that it is a minor miracle* when anything useful gets done. Stultified bureaucracy, in-fighting and slovenly work habits supported by political patronage are so deeply rooted that the United Nations cannot cope with the authority it has, much less take more responsibilities. The lack of funds is the fault of governments, particularly the United States, but the funds available are frequently misspent.

None of this is in dispute. Nor is there disagreement that reform must start at the top, with a secretary-general who is able as well as enabled to take the initiative. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar's *second term expires this year. The signs so far are that he will* be replaced in the same benighted bazaar-haggling, last-minute way that his predecessors were chosen, with prospects of competence left to luck. As in most things at the United Nations, the bad old habits win out because change takes effort and the member governments are preoccupied with immediate interests.

Veto rights in the Security Council effectively mean that the person at the top is named by the five permanent members, though he or she must win approval from the General Assembly. The five haven't started to focus on finding a secretary-general who will do what is needed, which means they will wind up with somebody who will give least offense to all concerned. This would be a serious loss for the world.

A recent report by the Stanley Foundation on "The United Nations: Structure and Leadership for a New Era" bluntly states that if change isn't started now, the chance will be gone for another decade. Its authors, mostly UN officials and diplomats, said the new leader should be *named by October so as to provide an* orderly transition period.

That leaves just a few months to establish criteria and winnow candidates. The first decision must be to jettison the custom of geographical rotation, the idea that it's Africa's turn, in favor of qualifications. Number one must be managerial competence.

The report recommends immediate establishment of a search committee which accepts that a candidate's diplomatic skills are "important but secondary to management ability." A series of other structural reforms of obvious value are listed, all of them politically possible, none utopian. But everything depends on choosing a first-rate, strong-minded leader.

And that depends on the political will of five powers. They were able to agree on going to war in the Gulf. It would be a mockery of the hopes they've raised if they cannot manage this task now.

© Flora Lewis.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Sunday Is Saved

PARIS — The German Emperor, during his visit to England, was to inspect the Naval Exhibition on a Sunday. There was at once a violent outcry from the Sabbatarians and a sensational preacher by the name of Parker grossly insulted the Emperor. It does not seem to have occurred to anyone that if the Emperor chose to visit the Exhibition on Sunday, no Sabbatarian could be compelled to accompany him. The Sabbatarians raised such a clamor that the Emperor will not visit the Exhibition on Sunday. If he will only go and hear Dr. Parker preach perhaps the latter will yet forgive him.

1916: Cadorna's Plan

MILAN — The Corriere della Sera says that between May 22 and June 2 General Cadorna assembled an entirely new army in the plain of Vicenza, which army powerfully equipped and thoroughly organized, was ready to strike the Austrians a crushing blow had their offensive been able to debouch into the plain. Austrian officers who have been taken prisoner during the magnificent Italian counter-offensive now in progress assert that the realization of this concentration of reserves was a staggering shock to the Austrian High Command, who feel that the continued development of its offensive would result in an immense disaster.

1941: Break With Russia

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] Charging that Soviet *diplomatic and consular officials in* France had begun to increase the spread of Communist propaganda in France, Vichy announced the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Russia. Meanwhile Moscow has announced that Russia has decided to turn all powers of the government over to a Defense Council headed by Premier Jozef Stalin and all Party and youth organizations must carry out measures decided by the council.

A UN Chief sn't Found Overnight

By Flora Lewis

ARIS — Kurt Waldheim's deci- ...ion not to run for re-election as ...dent of Austria evoked a great ...of relief from his compatriots. It ...also be a reminder of how ...the United Nations has worked ...ecades, and how urgent it is to ...better performance possible.

...Waldheim's long-concealed ...in World War II and possible ...ement in war crimes made him ...barrassment to his country. It ...also have made him secretary- ...of the United Nations for 10 ...and he would probably have ...third term but for China's veto. ...n't clear whether the Soviets ...aware of Mr. Waldheim's hid- ...record, a possible tool for black- ...is clear that Moscow was ...med he should have the top ...job, blocking other candidates, ...use it expected him to be regu- ...compliant, never getting in the ...with independent-mindedness. ...important was his willingness ...ept Soviet appointees for other ...and sensitive posts, people ...real boss was often the KGB. ...certainly didn't run down the ...single-handedly. Many contrib- ...to what has been called its "or- ...ational arthritis." But his lega- ...as an important factor in the ...eration and mismanagement ...body that is supposed to rep- ...the world's best hope for ...and human welfare.

...the Soviets have radically ...their UN policy, and instead ...ing its effectiveness they ...they want to use it con- ...The United States also ...to the United Nations ...legitimacy and aid in facing ...nal disputes, most notably ...crisis. With the end of the ...drawing the biggest obsta- ...action, more and more ...are being made on it. ...ory is fine. The fact is that ...organization and virtually ...of its agencies runs so badly ...a minor miracle when any- ...gets done. Stultified bu- ...in-fighting and slovenly ...supported by political pa- ...so deeply rooted that the ...ons cannot cope with the ...has, much less take more ...The lack of funds is ...governments, particularly ...States, but the funds avail- ...ently misspent.

...is in dispute. Nor is ...ment that reform must ...with a secretary- ...as well as enabled ...tive. Javier Pérez de ...term expires this ...so far are that he will ...the same benighted ...last-minute way ...predecessors were chosen. ...of competence left to ...things at the United ...the bad old habits will not ...change takes effort and the ...governments are preoccu- ...immediate interests. ...in the Security Council ...mean that the person at ...by the five perma- ...though he or she must ...from the General As- ...five haven't started to ...finding a secretary-general ...what is needed, which ...will wind up with some- ...will give least offense to all ...This would be a serious ...the world.

...report by the Stanley ...on "The United Na- ...ucture and Leadership for a ..." bluntly states that if ...n't started now, the chance ...for another decade. Its ...mostly UN officials and dip- ...the new leader should be ...October so as to provide an ...sition period.

...just a few months to ...criteria and winnow candi- ...first decision must be to ...custom of geographical ...idea that it's Africa's turn. ...qualifications. Number one ...managerial competence.

...recommends immediate ...of a search committee ...that a candidate's diplo- ...are "important but sec- ...management ability." A se- ...her structural reforms of ...are listed, all of them ...possible, none utopian. But ...depends on choosing a ...strong-minded leader.

...depends on the political ...powers. They were able to ...to war in the Gulf. It ...a mockery of the hopes ...d if they cannot manage ...w.

© Flora Lewis.

50 YEARS AGO

...heir offensive been able to ...to the plain. Austrian offi- ...ave been taken prisoner ...magnificent Italian ...ensive now in progress as- ...realization of this concen- ...reserves was a staggering ...the Austrian High Com- ...feel that the continued ...of its offensive would ...immense disaster.

...reak With Russia

...K — [From our New ...:] Charging that Soviet ...and consular officials in- ...begun to increase the ...mmunist propaganda in ...y announced the break- ...iplomatic relations with ...while Moscow has an- ...Russia has decided to ...ers of the government ...ense Council headed by ...f Stalin and all Party ...rganizations must carry ...decided by the council.

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

** MONDAY, JULY 1, 1991

هكذا من الأهل

EUROBONDS

Value of Issues Launched Hits Record Level in Half

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Activity in the Eurobond market set records in the first six months in terms of the value of new issues floated and the volume of issues traded. New issues launched in the second quarter amounted to $66.63 billion, according to data compiled by Salomon Brothers. This lifts the first-half total to $131.3 billion — a 13.5 percent advance over the previous record set in 1989.

If the current tempo is maintained, issuing activity by the end of the third quarter will have topped last year's total and just about matched the record 1989 figure.

At the same time, data from the market's leading clearing house for settlements, Euroclear, shows that turnover in the secondary market is also setting records.

Monthly trading is now running over $330 million, one-third more than last year's record pace. Trading has witnessed "a spectacular expansion," according to the June publication of Financial Market Trends, published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Another theme was renewed confidence in the dollar, which started a powerful rebound.

The force driving activity clearly was an expectation that with North America and Britain in the depths of recession, interest rates were headed lower and bond prices, which move inversely, were headed higher. Another theme was renewed confidence in the dollar, which after hitting record lows in February started a powerful rebound. Also evident in the numbers was an optimism that equity prices in Tokyo were poised for a comeback.

These forces show up most forcefully in a 34 percent increase in new issues of straight Eurodollar bonds in the second quarter, compared to the opening three months of the year. The volume of dollar-denominated equity-linked bonds — issued for the most part by Japanese companies — climbed 29 percent over the first-quarter level.

Overall, dollar bonds amounted to 36 percent of second-quarter activity, up from the historically low 28 percent share in the opening three months.

The importance of Japanese equity-linked bonds accounted for the re-emergence of Nomura International as the No. 1 underwriter. Data compiled by Euromoney magazine shows Nomura, which fell to third position in the first quarter, recaptured its 1990 league standing for the first half by managing 105 issues valued at $12 billion.

CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON, which fell to eighth place in the first quarter, recaptured last year's standing as the distant No. 2 underwriter managing 33 issues worth $8.9 billion in the half.

Paribas took third place, down from second in the first quarter but up from ninth place last year. Morgan Stanley ranked fourth for the first half after leading the pack in the first quarter, which was a big jump from last year's 18th place. Both banks benefited from managing a large portion of the huge flow of bonds denominated in European currency units.

The remaining banks in the top 10, in descending order, were: Daiwa, Deutsche Bank, Merrill Lynch, Yamaichi, Salomon Brothers and S. G. Warburg.

Issues denominated in sterling also rose a sharp 19 percent, making it the second most important currency sector after the dollar, accounting for 14 percent of activity during the latest quarter and up from fourth place in the opening three months.

The yen was a close third and the Ecu a distant fourth with a 10 percent market share during the second quarter. That was down from the previous quarter's second-place ranking with an 18 percent market share.

Despite the slowdown, the Ecu — a basket of European currencies that offers investors currency diversification with minimum exchange- or interest-rate risk — is having a record year.

New issues in the first-half amounted to the equivalent of $17.52 billion, nearly matching the $17.7 billion issued during all of last year. This gives the Ecu a second-place, 13 percent share of this year's business to date, up from 8.2 percent last year and 5.5 percent in each of the two previous years.

Activity was also heavy in Canadian dollars — the equivalent of $10.2 billion so far this year — and in French francs, which amounted to the equivalent of $8.7 billion.

The major loser so far this year is the Deutsche mark. The equivalent of $9.1 billion worth of new issues gives the mark a 6.9 percent market share. This compares to 8.5 percent last year, 7.5 percent a year earlier and 11.6 percent in 1988. Mark interest rates are lower than other European rates and the currency has performed poorly in the foreign exchange market.

Oil Users Meet With Producers For Talks

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Oil producers and consumers will meet here Monday and Tuesday to try and establish a dialogue free of the confrontation that has marked the past two decades.

In the aftermath of the Gulf war, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is divided and a glut of oil is on the market. Consumers and producers want to discuss all aspects of their trade, including the spot market, oil consumption, environmental impact and industrial cooperation.

The United States, whose example was expected to be followed by Japan, decided to send only an observer to the gathering, saying it had agreed to be represented in Paris only after assurances that the meeting was not aimed at promoting government intervention on the world oil market.

The meeting is organized by France and Venezuela, whose presidents, François Mitterrand and Carlos Andrés Pérez, have expressed agreement on the "modest" aims of the talks. They said the meeting should lead to "a framework for permanent exchanges of information" without "interfering with the market."

The representatives of 23 nations present will bear in mind a first attempt at dialogue held in December 1975. That French initiative was weighed down by the oil shock of 1973.

At that time, the industrialized consuming nations tried unsuccessfully to obtain guarantees of oil supplies at reasonable prices.

The situation is very different now, given the world oversupply. Still, industry experts say that by the end of the century, the West will be more dependent on oil from the Middle East, which holds more than two-thirds of world reserves.

Economic Unity and East German Angst

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

ALBRECHTS, Germany — It is 1 A.M., raining steadily, and the mayor, Bruno Endter, has just concluded a contentious village council meeting. Six hours of debating why the first East-West joint venture in Germany is still just a muddy lot carved from a hillside east of town. He is hoarse and parched.

"I told them the start of construction was delayed because of the banks," he said, pausing for a pull of beer. "But the people here are losing faith. Not just in the joint venture, but in the local government and in each other. They don't want to know about delays. They want to know when things will get better. I can't tell them what I don't know."

Mr. Endter's words reflected the mood of many in Eastern Germany as July 1, the first anniversary of economic union with the West, approached.

Economic and emotional uncertainty blankets the region. The euphoria in December 1989 — when the West was a newly opened wonderland and Pilz GmbH of Bavaria and former East Germany's giant Robotron high-technology group formed the first joint venture — is fading.

Unity made the West German or East German label an anachronism. But the effort by the joint venture, called Pilz Robotron GmbH, to build an automated compact-disk factory caught press attention.

The scrutiny has made the project a symbol of the East's wrenching shift to a market economy.

A lack of financing, confusion over who owns the necessary land and bureaucratic delays in the East and West slowed the project's progress. The recovery that the Bonn government says is now taking root in the East will be measured partly in concrete

'The people don't want to know about delays. They want to know when things will get better. I can't tell them what I don't know.'
Mayor Bruno Endter

poured and I-beams raised on the barren plot of land in Albrechts.

To hear Chancellor Helmut Kohl, one would think the turnaround is well under way.

"Thanks to extraordinary efforts by many in the East and the West, we have already moved a great deal in the right direction," he said after meeting with leading German business executives. He cited as evidence Western Germany's 4.2 percent growth rate in the first quarter of this year.

There is, however, no statistical basis for comparing the nation's two regions because first-quarter figures for the East are not available. And the West's robust growth was fueled largely by consumer demand from the East. Such spending contributes little to long-term economic renewal, economists said.

But that pattern may be shifting. Deliveries of Western Germany's capital goods to the East exceeded deliveries of food for the first time in March, according to the national statistics office. That means Germans in the East are buying more locally produced food again, and investment in plant and equipment is picking up.

Still, Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann is cautious. Despite what he sees as "a few rays of hope," he said that the East's economy is in the midst of far-reaching structural transformation; the nadir has not been reached, he said, and an upswing will not begin until next year.

The Pilz Robotron venture remains a pioneer. After months of delays, construction of the $154 million plant began in early June.

See GERMANY, Page 11

Retailer Tries to Revive a Taste for Old Brands

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Andreas Lamla, 36, is hoping that Eastern Germans, dazzled at first by a flood of glossily packaged groceries from the West, are homesick enough for their old brands to make him one of the area's new millionaires.

Mr. Lamla opened a store selling only goods from Eastern Germany and Eastern Europe in January and now has a chain of 14 units.

"East German ketchup and mustard still taste better than any of the new brands from the West," said Renate Mahn, a housewife who has started shopping regularly at Mr. Lamla's Park-Markt chain.

He and a handful of similar entrepreneurs seem to be catching a broader wave as more in the East are turning back to brands that are not only familiar and cheaper but can save jobs.

"This is one way to show solidarity with so many people unemployed here," said Mrs. Mahn.

"We were able to save three small companies which had lost their retail outlets and were declaring bankruptcy," said Mr. Lamla, who calculates that his firm has saved several hundred jobs.

At the same time, Mr. Lamla is as quick as the Western chains to point out that a brand's ultimate survival on the shelves will depend on price and quality.

For this reason, Eastern German food products are rebounding while most consumer electronics are not.

Mr. Lamla says his groceries are on average roughly a third cheaper than those sold in Western chains and this price range corresponds to incomes in the East.

Regarding quality, consumers appear to be coming to the conclusion that many food products from the East are not inferior to Western goods, and some can even be better.

"After years of poor choice, people in Eastern Germany wanted to try everything new in the first year, but they came to the conclusion that butter is butter and meat is not so different," said Folker des Coudres, spokesman for the Edeka group, the largest food wholesaler in Western Germany.

Many Eastern Germans may have come to this conclusion some time ago, but found it difficult to find their old brands.

The Leipzig Institute of Market Research issued a recent study asserting that 60 percent of consumers in Eastern Germany felt that too few Eastern goods are available.

Retailers note that the major problem was the complete breakdown of the distribution system in Eastern Germany after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

With the disintegration of old networks and the adjustment to a new currency, firms that continued to produce found themselves with few contacts of their own and no marketing experience.

At the same time, the large Western chains were sending convoys of goods to fill shelves in glistening new stores.

The convoys often brought Dutch vegetables and Western German eggs simply because the Western chains did not yet have

See BRANDS, Page 11

Rate Cut Rumored In Japan

Papers Say Move May Be Monday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan is likely to lower its official discount rate by 0.5 point to 5.5 percent, possibly on Monday, newspapers here reported on Sunday.

The cut would be designed to sustain economic growth as the Japanese economy has been slowing since last autumn, according to the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the leading economic daily.

A cut also could help shore up the weak Tokyo stock market. The central bank's tight credit stance was a major factor behind the market's 38 percent plunge in 1990, and its recent weakness.

If it comes, the move would be the first discount rate cut since the Bank of Japan lowered the rate by 0.5 point, to 3 percent, in February 1987.

Japan's official discount rate — the interest charged on loans to financial institutions — has been raised five times since March 1988 in an effort to contain inflation and bring down sky-high property prices.

The central bank raised the rate to its current 6 percent last Aug. 30.

Nihon Keizai and the Yomiuri Shimbun reported that the central bank has decided price stability could be maintained after the cut.

The papers said the central bank would decide on the cut at its policy board meeting, to be held either Monday or Tuesday. No bank officials were available for comment.

The expected cut is aimed at avoiding an excessive deceleration of the economy and at lengthening the current business expansion, the news reports said.

Japan's economy is now in its 55th consecutive month of expansion and only two months short of breaking the 57-month record set more than 20 years ago, according to the Economic Planning Agency.

A rate cut also would help counter confusion on the Tokyo stock market, which has been jolted by a scandal over alleged paybacks by brokerage houses to big clients. The scandal led to the resignations of the presidents of Nomura Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co.

Due to the scandal, the key Nikkei stock average suffered a 998.22 point, or 4.37 percent, fall last week.

A drop in Japan's wholesale prices in February, the first in seven months, took pressure off the central bank to keep credit tight, economists said, and spurred expectations of a cut in the key discount rate.

But as late as mid-June, the head of the central bank was vague about what it would take to satisfy him that inflation was low enough. Japanese officials insisted they would not be pushed into cutting rates by the United States or other nations. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Dollar's Inability to Reach New Highs Confounds Analysts

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar is stuck in a trading range, seemingly unable to push above its recent high, and analysts are divided over whether it has run out of steam or is consolidating strength for a new upward thrust.

The U.S. currency has been moving indecisively at a level comfortably above its recent low of 1.7650 Deutsche marks, but seems unable to move above 1.8230 DM. The dollar ended last week at 1.8105 DM, little changed from the previous week's close of 1.8025 DM.

This lackluster performance in the face of developments that could have been expected to spur the dollar higher left analysts wondering whether the currency's 25.5 percent advance since February — when it touched a record low — had ended its rise or whether it was going to go higher.

Paul Chertkow at Citibank in London, an early and consistent optimist on where the dollar is headed, remains convinced that more gains coming. It's just a matter of time.

"Yes it's currently in the doldrums," he acknowledged. But in his view, this is just a pause. "It's building a good base for a further move upward." His target for the end of September puts the dollar at 1.90 DM.

Other analysts are less certain.

"It's surprising the dollar has not made more progress," said Mark Cliffe at Nomura Research in London.

Recent events in Europe — unrest in Yugoslavia, confirmation of higher inflation in Germany and uncertainty about how Bonn will go about enforcing collection of taxes on domestic investment income — were the kind of developments that should have pushed the dollar up, analysts agreed.

This was particularly true because the news came at the same time that U.S. data reinforced the view that the American recession had ended.

"My feeling," said Mr. Cliffe, "is that we're approaching a top on the dollar. It looks as if further progress from here is going to be a struggle."

He didn't rule out a further advance, possibly to 1.90 DM, but he cautioned that a sudden burst of good news in Germany or indications that the U.S. recovery will be more moderate than market players expect could trigger some retreat.

Jim O'Neill, Swiss Bank Corp.'s analyst in London, said the dollar's firmness last week "was a by-product of large selling in the Deutsche mark," adding that "sentiment among dealers toward the mark is dreadful."

He maintained that "there's not very much strength in the dollar because the real buyers are just not around." There is, he said "an element of doubt growing" about how strong the U.S. recovery will be. "Investors are nervous about buying dollars at this level, 25 percent up from its low."

Jonathan Wilmot at Credit Suisse First Boston said that the dollar looks "overbought" and that "shrewd investors at this point are trying to go short," selling dollars in the hope that they can be repurchased for a profit at lower levels.

But Simon Crane, an adviser on technical trading, concurred with Mr. Chertkow in anticipating new advances for the dollar. He also liked the slow, grinding progress.

The big move last week was the renewed weakness of the mark against the yen. The German currency ended trading at 76.10 yen, down from 77.28 a week earlier and 79.64 yen at the start of the month.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

June 28

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	2.0375	3.311	1.1264	0.3324	0.1515 *	—	5.4725 *	1.31	1.479 *	1.7845	1.796 *
Brussels	37.1575	60.57	20.586	6.0765	2.7653 *	18.2775	—	23.905	0.2691	32.77	32.868 *
Frankfurt	1.812	2.938	—	0.295	0.1345 *	0.8878	4.859 *	1.1617	1.314 *	1.586	1.593 *
London (a)	1.621	—	2.937	9.9548	2,177.50	3.3099	60.415	2.5244	223.385	1.8587	184.10
Madrid	112.585	184.128	62.634	18.40	8.418 *	55.494	3.0428	72.76	82.238 *	99.452	—
Milan	1,347.70	2,186.70	743.72	219.40	—	660.56	36.143	864.98	9.772	1,181.15	11.859
New York (b)	—	1.6220 a	1.8105	6.136	1,345.50	2.0383	37.245	1.5525	137.45	1.1418	116.50
Paris	6.1445	9.9645	3.3896	—	0.4557 *	3.0082	0.1647	3.939	4.4495 *	5.3845	5.4855 *
Tokyo	137.75	225.08	76.08	22.60	0.103	68.08	3.726	88.90	—	120.70	1.2222
Toronto	1.1418	1.8516	0.6301	0.1859	0.0848 *	0.5597	3.061 *	0.7357	0.8305 *	—	1.005 *
Zurich	1.555	2.5249	0.8598	0.2537	0.1155 *	0.763	4.174 *	—	1.1289 *	1.3624	1.3787 *
1 ECU	1.1423	0.7004	2.0522	6.9665	1,528.15	2.3121	42.2747	1.7718	158.269	1.3055	128.864
1 SDR	1.3145	0.8107	2.3819	8.0401	1,771.77	2.6800	49.3809	2.0587	180.272	1.5067	149.385

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9780.0	Greek drac.	198.35	Mex. peso	3019.80	S. Afr. rand	2.8095
Austral. $	1.3055	Hong Kong $	7.761	N. Zealand $	1.7336	Soviet ruble*	0.6044
Austr. schil.	12.78	Indian rupee	21.231	Norw. krone	6.991	Swed. krona	6.5395
Brazil cruz.	312.70	Indo. rupiah	1949.01	Phil. peso	27.31	Taiwan $	26.83
Chinese yuan*	5.3556	Irish £	0.678	Port. escudo	157.60	Thai baht	25.75
Danish krone	6.994	Israeli shek.	2.338	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	4259.02
Egypt. pound	3.2826	Kuwaiti dinar	3.3087	Sing. $	1.7680	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	4.294	Malay. ring.	2.7795	S. Kor. won	724.20	Venez. boliv.	55.58

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6137	1.6068	1.6010	Canadian dollar	1.1445	1.1472	1.1480
Deutsche mark	1.8175	1.8223	1.8266	Japanese yen	138.27	138.48	138.65
Swiss franc	1.5620	1.5645	1.5666				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	June 28	June 21	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,906.75	2,965.56	—1.98 %
DJ Util.	196.87	197.81	—0.48 %
DJ Trans.	1,151.45	1,190.59	—3.29 %
S & P 100	353.11	360.53	—2.06 %
S & P 500	371.16	377.75	—1.74 %
S & P Ind.	442.06	450.67	—1.91 %
NYSE Co.	203.47	206.87	—1.64 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,414.80	2,487.50	—2.92 %
FT 30	1,877.90	1,947.30	—3.56 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	23,291.	24,275.	—4.05 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,622.18	1,711.86	—5.24 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,668.64	3,565.14	+2.90 %
World			
MSCIP	489.60	494.40	—0.97 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	June 28	June 21
Discount rate	5½	5½
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5½	5 11/16
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 31/32	7⅝
3-month interbank	7 25/32	7 23/32
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.90	8¾
3-month interbank	9.05	9.00
Britain		
Bank base rate	11½	11½
Call money	11¾	11¾
3-month interbank	11 5/16	11 3/16

Gold	June 28	June 21	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	368.35	366.25	+0.57 %

U.K. Business Failures Soared 66% in 1st Half

Reuters

LONDON — A record 23,161 companies collapsed in Britain in the first six months of 1991 and there are no signs that the rate of failure is slowing, according to a survey released Sunday.

Business failures in England, Scotland and Wales increased by 66 percent, more than double the rate in the first half of 1990. It was the worst six-month increase since records were first kept in 1980, the business-information group Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Worryingly, there are no signs of the rate of failure slowing down while business confidence remains low," said Philip Mellor, a Dun & Bradstreet spokesman.

Not all companies that failed were weak or badly managed.

"Often they have been well-run, healthy companies carrying out work for big concerns," Mr. Mellor said. "They are victims of large cutbacks forced by the recession."

Last month Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont said he was confident of a modest economic upturn in the second half.

Leading economists were more pessimistic, expecting an upturn only late in the year or in early in 1992, at the soonest.

Unemployment in Britain stood at 2.24 million in May and is climbing at about 80,000 per month.

The Dun & Bradstreet survey found that the relatively prosperous region of southeast England was hit hardest in the first half, with some 4,400 firms going bust, a rise of 65 percent.

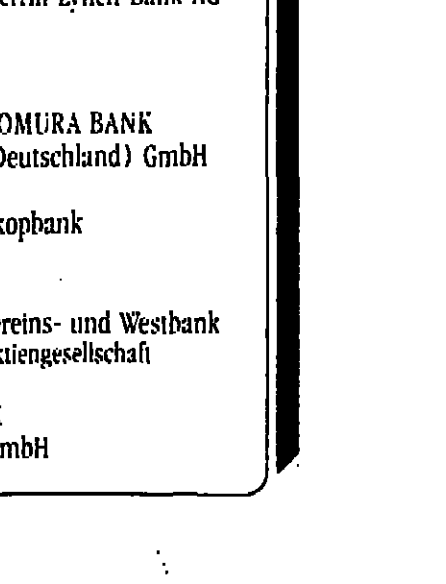
But the East Midlands showed the sharpest increase. Business failures there rose 88 percent, to 1,055.

The industrial North was least affected.

A report from the London Business School, published in The Sunday Times newspaper, said the recession might soon start to end but the recovery would be muted.

"The economy is still in recession," it said.

The Carlyle Hotel



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Finnish Real Estate Bank Ltd
– Suomen Kiinteistöpankki Oy –
Helsinki, Finland

DM 150 000 000

8⅝ % Bearer Bonds of 1991/1996

Interest date: June 28
Repayment: June 28, 1996
Listing: Frankfurt (Main)

BHF-BANK

Bank Brussel Lambert N. V. | Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale | Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Bremer Landesbank | Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft | CSFB-Effectenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Daiwa Bank (Deutschland) GmbH | Daiwa Europe (Deutschland) GmbH | Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank | Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - | Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft | Kredietbank International Group | Merrill Lynch Bank AG
Morgan Stanley GmbH | Nikko Bank (Deutschland) GmbH | NOMURA BANK (Deutschland) GmbH
Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft (Deutschland) AG | Schweizerischer Bankverein (Deutschland) AG | Skopbank
Südwestdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale | Sumitomo Bank (Deutschland) GmbH | Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale | YAMAICHI BANK (Deutschland) GmbH

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. June 28

Canadian Dollars

Short Term

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B Fin Inc	11½	92	100½	10.70	+92
AKZO	10	91	99¾	10.89	+121
Amer Genl	10	91	99¾	11.48	+164
Amex	10	91	99¾	12.71	+280
Asik-Caer	10¼	91	99¾	11.61	+195
Austri Control	10¼	92	100	10.23	+51
Austri Sparkas	9⅞	92	99¾	10.37	+76
Austria	10	91	99¾	10.20	+47
Avco Fin Serv	11¼	92	101½	9.98	+86
Avco Fin Serv	10¼	92	99	11.15	+158
B N P	10¼	91	99⅝	10.74	+104
B N P	11¼	92	100½	9.51	-5
Bayernhyp Fin	10⅝	92	[illegible]	10.19	+44
Bell Canada En	10	92	97¾	12.47	+291
Berliner Bk	10¼	91	99½	10.96	+131
Bnl-Bk Fin	10½	92	100	10.03	+37
Bk Montr Realt	10¾	92	100	10.35	+60
Bk Montreal	10¼	91	99¾	10.75	+98
Bk Tokyo	10½	92	100¼	9.89	+33
Bq Intl Lux	11	92	98¾	11.56	+180
Bq Paribas	10¼	91	99¾	10.40	+68
Brit Columb	12½	91	100½	10.08	+41
C B A	9½	92	99¾	10.32	+76
C C J Quebec	10	91	99½	10.83	+117
C E P M E	10	91	99¼	10.07	+39
C I B C	11⅛	91	100¼	10.16	+58
C I B C	9	92	97¼	11.97	+241
C I B C (Sing)	10⅞	91	99½	11.61	+195
Canada Trust	9¾	92	[illegible]	11.04	+148
Cera Invest	10¾	91	99½	11.22	+166
Chrysler	12½	92	94	19.80	1024
Cie Bancaire	12	92	100	11.48	+192
Commerzbank	10	91	99½	12.03	+226
Commerzbank	10¾	92	100	9.88	+14
Commerzbank	9¾	92	99¾	10.38	+82
Council Europe	11¼	92	100⅝	11.00	+132
Creditanst	9¾	91	99¾	10.98	+133
Creeem Fin	12	92	85¾	10.93	+130
Dai-Ichi Kb	9½	92	97¾	11.72	+213
Denmark	9⅝	92	99	10.37	+61
Deut Bk	9¾	92	98½	11.21	+164
Deut Giro-Dkb	10¼	92	99	10.85	+121
E I B	12¾	91	101	8.71	-89
E I B	9	91	99½	9.93	+34
F B D B	10⅝	91	99¾	10.06	+49
F B D B	11½	92	100½	9.94	+38
F B D B	11⅜	92	101¼	9.14	-42
F B D B	9	91	99¼	14.33	+451
F B D B	9¾	92	99	10.47	+111
F B D B x/w	10¼	91	98¾	10.87	+44
Farm Credit	10	92	99	10.48	+62
Farm Credit	9	91	99¼	11.18	+151
First Austrian	9¾	91	99	12.21	+255
Ford Cred Can	9½	91	99¼	21.90	1201
Ford Cred Can	11¼	92	100½	10.56	+84
Ford Cred Can	10⅝	92	100	10.58	+102
Ford Cred Can	10	92	98	11.21	+165
Ford Cred Can	9	92	98¼	11.59	+203
Ford Motor Cr	11¼	92	100	10.48	+84
Ford Motor Cr	11¼	92	100½	10.75	+119
Gen Ele Cap	11¼	92	101¼	10.15	+46
Gen Motors	9¼	91	98¾	11.37	+180
GM Canada	9¼	91	98½	11.93	+235
Genelcan x/w	10	92	99½	10.54	+83
GMAC	10½	91	99½	10.86	+127
GMAC	8½	92	96¼	11.42	+172
GMAC	9¼	92	97¾	11.78	+222
GMAC Can	9¼	91	98¾	13.28	+360
GMAC Can	10⅝	92	[illegible]	10.76	+98
Household Fin	10	92	98¾	12.75	+319
I B M Can	9¾	92	[illegible]	11.46	+188
Interfin Cred	10	91	99½	11.18	+142
Itl Fin	10	92	98¾	11.86	+230
John Labatt	9½	92	98¾	12.14	+258
K B Ifima	12	92	100½	10.28	+72
Kellogg Cda	9	92	98¾	11.27	+171
Kredietbank	10¾	92	99½	10.80	+110
Lb Rhein-Pfalz	9⅝	91	99	12.38	+272
Lb Rhein-Pfalz	11	92	101¼	9.21	-35
Lb Rhein-Pfalz	11	92	99	11.88	+232
Loblaw	11½	92	100¼	11.80	+144
Marubeni	11	92	99¾	11.45	+189
Mcdonalds	8½	92	97¾	11.69	+213
Merrill Lynch	11	91	98¾	17.87	+733
Mitsui Fin 2	8¾	92	97	12.05	+249
Montreal City	12¼	91	100¾	9.42	-18
Montreal City	10	92	98	12.06	+250
Montreal Tsico	9½	91	99¾	17.90	+804
Montreal Tsico	11	91	99¾	11.38	+182
Montreal Tsico	8½	92	97	12.88	+252
N I B	9	92	98½	11.15	+159
Nat Bk Mort	9½	91	99¾	11.54	+190
Nip T&T	10½	92	101½	10.12	+38
Nip T&T	9¾	91	99¾	10.72	+72
Norddeut Ldbk	10⅜	92	99¾	11.44	+90
Olymp & York	11½	92	90¼	19.63	+991
Pernod Ricard	10⅝	91	99¾	10.48	+84
Proct Gamble	11	92	100⅝	10.11	+35
Prov Alberta	10	92	99¼	10.68	+102
R B C	10¼	91	99¾	10.46	+80
R B C	9	91	99½	12.59	[illegible]
Royal Trustco	9⅝	91	99	11.52	+202
Royal Trustco	10¼	92	97	13.37	+377
Royal Trustco	9¾	92	96¼	13.46	+390
S E K	12¾	92	102½	9.95	+33
S N C F	9¼	91	99½	10.71	+117
Sallie Mae Sep	9¼	91	99½	10.76	+108
Saskatchewan	9⅝	92	99¾	10.28	+74
Sears	10⅝	92	97	12.02	+233
Shell Canada	11½	92	101	10.25	+53
Shell Canada	11½	92	[illegible]	11.93	+145
Skandi Enskild	10⅝	91	99¾	10.52	+96
Skandi Enskild	11¼	92	100	10.48	+92
Southland	12	92	55	97.57	8820
St Bk Sth Aust	10⅝	91	99¾	10.77	+119
St Bk Victoria	11	91	99¾	11.01	+145
Sumit Bank	9¾	92	97¾	11.89	+229
Svenska Hdbk	11¾	92	100	10.85	+129
Tor-Dom Bk	11	92	100	10.53	+97
Tor-Dom Bk	11¾	92	99	11.89	[illegible]
TorDom Caym	11½	91	100½	9.74	-20
TorDom Caym	10¾	92	[illegible]	11.40	+177
Tor-Dom Mtg	10	91	99½	22.98	1297
Tor-Dom Mtg	9⅝	91	99¾	11.51	+184
Toyota Credit	11¾	92	101½	10.47	+91
Vereins & West	11⅜	91	101⅛	4.55	-511
Victorian P A	8½	92	97¼	11.92	+236

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Vienna	11¼	92	99¾	11.82	+129
Westlb Fin	9⅝	91	99¾	12.91	+314
Winnipeg	12¾	91	100¼	8.50	-117
Winnipeg	9	92	98½	11.32	+176
World Bank	9⅝	91	99⅝	10.02	+39
World Bk	12¾	91	101	7.65	-202
World Bk	12½	91	101	8.29	-135
Xerox Canada	11¼	92	99½	11.38	+167

Corporates

Governments/Supranationals

ECU Straights

Pound Sterling

Yen Straights

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 28.

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL — No initial sales load. f — Previous day's quote. r — Redemption charge may apply. x — Ex dividend.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Mitsubishi Trust Finance (Asia)	$100	2001	½	101⅞	—	Coupon will be 0.50 over 6-month Libor until 1994 and 9⅛% thereafter. Callable at par in 1994. Fees 2%. Registered notes in denominations of $100,000. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
DSL Bank	$200	1993	7½	100⅞	100.00	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	$500	1998	8¾	100	100.05	Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Finland	DM 300	1998	8½	101⅛	—	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Crédit National	FF 700	1996	9⅝	101.40	—	Reoffered at 99.775. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 2.2 billion francs. Fees 1⅞%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
British Gas Int'l Finance	ITL 150,000	1996	12	101½	99.65	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banca d'America e d'Italia.)
Mobil Australia Finance	ITL 150,000	1994	12⅛	101⅜	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Inter American Development Bank	DF 250	1998	8⅞	100.95	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (ABN Amro Bank.)
ASLK-CGER Ffico	ECU 50	1993	10	101¾	100.65	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l.)
Swedish Export Credit	ECU 100	1994	9¼	101.063	99.80	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 350 million ecus. Fees 1⅞%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Hydro-Quebec	C$ 1,000	2001	10⅜	99.43	99.66	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Marubeni Investment	Y 20,000	1998	7½	101.70	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
SIF Australia	Y 10,000	1996	7.55	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Asahi Glass	$370	1998	5½	100	97.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,189 yen per share and at 139.95 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Daido Steel	$220	1996	5	100	98.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 5. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Nippon Denko	$100	1995	4	100	99.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 636 yen per share and at 139.95 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Kyosan	$100	1995	4	100	102.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 1. (Daiwa Europe.)
Sankyo Aluminum Industry	$200	1995	4	100	99.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 3. (Daiwa Europe.)
Takashimaya	$270	1996	5	100	98.25	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 5. (Nomura Int'l.)
Toa Steel	$160	1996	5	100	98.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 5. (Nomura Int'l.)
Tongyang Nylon	$ 30	2005	3¼	100	—	Redeemable at 127.80 in 1996 to yield 8%. Convertible after April 1992 at 25,992 won per share, a 27% premium, and at 727.40 won per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Asahi Glass	DM 630	1995	4	100	97.00	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,189 yen per share and at 78.65 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical	DM 100	1995	4	100	96.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,006 yen per share and at 77.57 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Bank Deutschland.)
Ohtsu Tire & Rubber	DM 75	1995	4	100	96.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 4. (Nomura Bank Deutschland.)
Sankyo Aluminum Industry	DM 120	1995	4	100	96.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set July 3. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland.)

Endesa and Sevillana Advance Spain's Power Consolidation

Reuters

MADRID — Government plans to streamline Spain's growing energy sector has taken a major step with an agreement by the Sevillana power utility to permit a large shareholding by Empresa Nacional de Electricidad SA.

A takeover bid aimed at giving the state-owned Endesa 33.5 percent of Sevillana de Electricidad SA, approved by a cabinet meeting Friday, will lead to the second power sector link in as many months.

Officials say it soon will be followed by a third major alliance.

"There is still a lot to do, but the main steps have now been taken," said Daniel Molina, an analyst with the broker Capital Markets.

Endesa, Spain's largest power-generating company, saw its supremacy threatened when hydro-electricity giants Hidroeléctrica Iberica Iberduero SA and Hidroeléctrica Española Hidrola SA announced merger plans at the end of April.

The privately owned Iberduero and Hidrola together distribute about 43 percent of Spain's electrical power.

Endesa, 75.6-percent controlled by the state, is also expected to play a pivotal role in setting up a third large power group around Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA.

The Endesa-Sevillana deal makes it possible for the restructuring of the electricity sector to continue, the Fecsa chairman, Luis Magana, said.

He said talks with Endesa, said to already control about 25 percent of Fecsa, will begin on Monday.

The new group is expected to incorporate Enher, 90 percent owned by Endesa, and Hidrola's Catalan subsidiary, Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña.

The government has been anxious to restructure the expanding but fragmented electrical sector, dividing up generating and distribution, and reallocating assets among three major groups before the single European market.

Spain has the European Community's second highest growth rate for electricity demand, calling for investments of $88 billion by the year 2000, due to be spelled out in a energy plan to be unveiled next month.

The minister for industry and energy, Claudio Aranzadi, said the goal is to improve efficiency and create financially solid firms in the once chronically indebted Spanish power sector.

Endesa has been snapping up shares in other domestic power utilities in a bid to position itself for the revamped market.

Its buying spree since the beginning of the year has given it 88 percent of Electra de Viesgo, generating electricity for the northern Cantabrian region, and 8 percent of Galicia-based Union Eléctrica Fenosa SA.

Boosting its present 9.8 percent stake in Sevillana to 33.5 percent will cost Endesa 47 billion pesetas ($414 million).

Endesa also must sell a 2 percent stake to Sevillana at market prices and offer a further 6 percent of its capital on the market.

Officials and analysts saw the final terms as quite advantageous for Sevillana, which fiercely opposed Endesa's initial aim to acquire 40 percent and exert management control.

Japanese Car Sales Seen Cutting EC Jobs

Reuters

HAMBURG — Europe's car industry could lose between 120,000 and 140,000 jobs by the mid-1990s if there are no limits imposed on imports of Japanese cars, according to a study by the consultancy firm McKinsey & Co.

The study, which was being published in the German newsmagazine Der Spiegel on Monday, forecast that sales of Japanese cars in Europe would double by the mid-1990s if imports were not restricted. The study, commissioned by Europe's leading carmakers, said that about 1.1 million Japanese-made cars were sold in Europe in 1990.

The study also said that Europe's large-volume automakers had to expect their car sales to fall.

This will lead not only to factory closings but also will threaten the independent survival of several carmakers, the magazine quoted McKinsey as saying.

McKinsey forecast that by the mid-1990s, Italy's Fiat SpA would sell about 209,000 fewer cars a year, France's Peugeot SA would sell 190,000 fewer cars, Volkswagen AG would sell 170,000 fewer and annual sales by Renault of France would drop by 156,000 cars.

Currently France, Italy, Spain and Britain limit imports of Japanese cars.

Philippine Jobless Rate Hits 15%, Highest Level Since the Marcos Era

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Unemployment in the Philippines has soared to its highest level in seven years after a series of disasters that have dramatically slowed the economy and curbed investment, the latest government figures show.

The jobless rate hit 15.1 percent in the first quarter of 1991, reflecting a sharp slowdown in industrial output due to the Gulf crisis, according to a report by Labor Secretary Ruben Torres that was published Saturday. Unemployment climbed from an average 8.4 percent in the whole of 1990, Mr. Torres said.

In other bad economic news released Sunday, the Central Bank reported that Manila's foreign debt rose in the first two months of the year. On a more upbeat note, the bank said the nation managed to post a balance-of-payments surplus in the first four months of the year.

The quarterly jobless rate was the highest since 1984, when large amounts of capital fled the country in the final years of Ferdinand Marcos's rule.

The rising jobless rate was a result of major earthquakes and typhoons last year and the return of contract workers from the Middle East during the Gulf crisis, said the Labor Department undersecretary, Nieves Confessor.

The jobless rate did not include 600,000 people who lost their livelihoods after the June eruption of Mount Pinatubo, which forced 250,000 people to abandon their homes and crippled two U.S. military bases.

Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, an opposition member, warned on Thursday that the country was sitting atop a "social volcano" whose impact could be much bigger than the eruption of Mount Pinatubo.

The Central Bank said Sunday that the foreign debt rose to $29.38 billion at the end of February, up 2.9 percent from Dec. 31.

Thirty-nine percent of the debt, or $11.46 billion, is owed to banks and other financial institutions, $8.94 billion to bilateral creditors, $6.40 billion to multilateral institutions and $2.58 billion to other creditors.

The Central Bank also said the Philippines posted a balance-of-payments surplus of $268 million in the first four months of 1991, a sharp reversal of the $512 million deficit in the year-earlier period. The improved position was attributed to the favorable performances of the current account and the nonmonetary capital account, it said.

The current account deficit narrowed to $695 million from $894 million last year after export growth outpaced import growth. Slower import growth is believed to be a result of a 9 percent levy on imports. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Now in the Soviet Union, Unemployment Benefits

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Monday begins doling out unemployment benefits, burying for good the 60-year maxim that he who does not work, does not eat.

As the country tries desperately to transform itself to free enterprise, the labor market is dwindling.

Antiquated state factories are being forced to close while newer enterprises are shutting down because of high taxes. There was a 10 percent fall in production last year.

"Unemployment has officially come to the Soviet Union," said Igor Zaslavsky, head of the Moscow Labor Exchange.

No official statistics have been published on the current number of jobless, but Soviet economists quoted in the press said 10 to 12 million, or 8 percent of the labor force, are expected to be out of work by the end of the year.

In Moscow, about 300,000 will be unemployed this year, according to Mr. Zaslavsky.

The government will put up 10 percent of the unemployment benefits and 90 percent will come from the republics. Businesses are being taxed 1 percent of profits to help pay for the fund.

In the Russian Federation, laid-off workers will receive as much as 75 percent of their salaries for the first three months. The average monthly salary is 300 to 400 rubles ($180 to $240 at the artificial commercial exchange).

U.S. Court Overturns Wall Street Conviction

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The only federal racketeering convictions arising from the Wall Street scandals of the late 1980s have been overturned by a federal appeals court in a decision that recommended against pursuing such charges against the defendants.

In a 2-to-1 ruling, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on Friday ordered a new trial on the tax fraud charges that were the centerpiece of a case against the five principals of Princeton/Newport Partners L. P. and a former trader with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

But the decision is not likely to have a big impact on future racketeering charges because it was decided on narrow grounds.

The appeals court also upheld convictions of securities fraud against Charles Zarzecki of Princeton/Newport and Bruce Newberg, the former Drexel trader. The court upheld convictions of conspiracy to commit securities fraud against all of the defendants.

The decision was a black mark against one of the most controversial indictments handed up as a result of the criminal investigations that began when Ivan F. Boesky, the former arbitrager, agreed to settle insider-trading charges.

The case attracted much of its attention because of what many in the defense bar and on Wall Street knew it foreshadowed: the criminal prosecution of Drexel and senior Drexel executives, including Michael R. Milken, head of the "junk bond" division.

Facing the threat of racketeering charges and an accumulation of evidence against it, Drexel chose to plead guilty to six felonies.

The government later filed a racketeering indictment against Mr. Milken. He also pleaded guilty to six felonies rather than facing trial. Some defense lawyers and former Drexel executives thought that the firm should have fought the charges against it.

Nevertheless, Friday's ruling signaled that the decision by Drexel to plead guilty may have been its only choice. The securities fraud charge that Mr. Newberg was convicted of and that was upheld Friday was also going to be brought against Drexel.

But unlike the Princeton/Newport case, the Drexel case had other strong securities fraud claims that by themselves could have supported a racketeering conviction.

The ruling, written by Judge Ellsworth A. Van Graafeiland of the appeals court, was the second such reversal. In March, the same court reversed the conviction of GAF Corp. and a senior executive on charges of market manipulation.

Choppy Treasury Market Predicted Amid Economic Data and Holiday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The combination of Independence Day on Thursday and major economic statistics due out Monday and Friday threaten to make for a choppy time in the U.S. Treasury market this week, traders and analysts said.

Anthony Karydakis, economist

U.S. Credit Markets

at First National Bank of Chicago, said it is a safe bet that the market will be cautious and defensive ahead of the June employment report on Friday.

Prices of long-term Treasury securities suddenly soared last Friday after being largely dormant for days. Dealers said the initial demand reflected a stronger dollar and weaker stock markets in both Tokyo and Europe.

While these factors were enough to ignite the bond market, the rally was carried forward by strong hints that the economic data for June may not be as rosy as May, said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds.

Despite the inevitable profit-taking that occurs after a strong rally and before a weekend in summer, the Treasury's benchmark long bonds, the 8¼ percent issue maturing in May 2021, were being offered late Friday at 96 27/32, up 27/32, after being as high as 99 31/32 Friday morning.

The long bond's yield, which moves in the opposite direction as the price, fell to 8.40 percent, from 8.48 percent the day before and 8.50 percent a week ago.

"The upside potential for the market is limited," said Mr. Karydakis. "It will be difficult to sustain any further gains ahead of Friday."

Doug Schindewolf, money market economist at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said a potential lack of liquidity ahead of the holiday Thursday could increase volatility, particularly if there was any further news of problems with the U.S. banking sector.

Prices in the short end of the market were boosted by flight-to-safety buying on Friday after a rumor of funding problems at Olympia & York, the property developer, and at Chase Manhattan Bank. Officials of both companies dismissed the rumors.

"The rumors aside," Mr. Sullivan said, "we saw quite a bit of nervous money move out of equities and into the longer Treasury debt issues, even after the stock market began recovering."

On Monday, the National Association of Purchasing Managers will release its index, which is expected to post a modest rise.

Amid the release of the numbers, the Federal Reserve's open market committee will meet on Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss credit policy for the next six to 18 months. *(NYT, Reuters)*

U.S. Capital Raising Boomed in 2d Quarter

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Corporate America found the public markets a trove of cash in the second quarter, as the economic euphoria that followed the end of the Gulf war continued spreading through the capital markets.

Bucking a two-year trend, fees paid to investment firms went up.

American corporations raised $139.5 billion in the second quarter, up 67.3 percent from the $83.4 billion that was raised in the second quarter of last year, according to IDD Information Services, a research firm in New York.

In the first six months of 1991, corporations issued a total of $249.7 billion in domestic securities, a 52.4 percent increase over the $163.8 billion raised in the first half of 1990, according to IDD.

The determining factor in the push to raise capital was the decline of interest rates, underwriters said, as well as the end of the uncertainty caused by the five-month buildup to the Gulf war.

Companies had been holding out for lower rates as long as a year, and, when the drop came, they plunged into the markets.

For their part, institutional investors, uncertain of the direction of the markets, sat on hoards of cash until the conflict was resolved. As time passed, those investors became more selective.

"The market at the beginning of the quarter was indiscriminate," said Dave Komanski, executive vice president of global equity markets at Merrill Lynch & Co. "We did see a change throughout the quarter from what I would classify as a feeding frenzy at the beginning to the point where the buy side became very selective by the end of the quarter."

For the quarter, the biggest changes in business were in the secondary-issue market for equities and in the "junk bond" market. Some $13.6 billion in such equity was issued, compared with $3.1 billion in the second quarter of 1990.

And the once-moribund junk bond market showed strength, with $2.5 billion raised in the quarter, compared with $706.7 million in the second quarter of last year.

That frenzy and subsequent continued purchasing pushed Wall Street fees upward for the first time in years. In the first six months, fees grew faster than new issues, according to IDD. Fees increased 60 percent in the first half to $1.95 billion, compared with $1.21 billion in the comparable period in 1990.

The size of the rebound is partly a result of the markets' poor performance last year, when Wall Street slipped into the weakest environment since 1974.

And the first six months of 1990 saw the collapse of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., the former powerhouse that led the junk bond market. That market began to recover only in the last six months.

Also, contributing to the growth in fees was the explosion of equity issues, both initial public offerings and secondary offerings. With Duracell, Ann Taylor and other companies coming to market with huge offerings in the last quarter, fees were virtually guaranteed to climb rapidly.

Germany: *Angst in the East*

(Continued from first finance page)

Compact-disk production is to begin in early 1993.

The venture is expected to bring at least 250 new jobs to Albrechts, a village of 1,050 tucked away in a narrow valley on the fringe of the Thuringian forest, about 90 miles (145 kilometers) southwest of Leipzig.

For Mr. Endter, completion remains a distant promise. "We have to survive until then," said the 38-year-old mayor, who is also a metalworker.

About 3 million of Eastern Germany's 8.5 million workers are either unemployed or reporting to work only to receive a portion of their pay. The Treuhand, a government agency in charge of placing Eastern Germany's industry in private ownership, said another 450,000 workers were due to lose their jobs as June ended.

Western banks are not always eager to support ventures in the East. Rainer E. Pilz, the founder and chief executive of the compact-disk producer that is leading the Albrechts project, had great difficulty winning support from four banks.

Mr. Pilz was forced to mortgage his successful compact-disk factory in Kranzberg, a small town 20 miles northeast of Munich.

At times, he thought of giving up. "There are always moments like that for entrepreneurs," he said, "but I am sure we will make profits there. But I also grew up in Zwickau in what was then the German Democratic Republic. I felt a sense of responsibility. I wanted to do something for the region. And it is a great opportunity to get into the Eastern European market."

BRANDS: *Reviving Old Tastes*

(Continued from first finance page)

contacts to producers in the East.

But the chains are reacting to consumer preferences in the East as they steadily build up local supplier networks and help improve both packaging and distribution in a growing range of joint ventures and cooperative agreements.

"The chains want to include more of our local brands now that they see that people want this," said Wolfram Rechenburg, president of the Brewers' Association of Saxony and chairman of a small brewery.

Otto Kalmbach, chairman of Western Germany's Rewe retailing group, said that the volume of local products in his units in the East had more than tripled to 30 percent of total volume over the last year.

Some of the large Western chains are also trying to absorb more goods from Eastern Germany in their retail networks in Western Germany, a strategy which could provide a formidable boost to struggling Eastern companies.

"We sold 10 percent more goods from Eastern Germany in our stores in 1990 than in 1989, and we want to increase this in 1991," said Elmar Kratz, spokesman for Hertie, one of Western Germany's largest retailing chains.

Mr. Lamla is not intimidated for the moment by the huge chains from the West.

He claims that his local roots make it easier for him to locate suppliers.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 28.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
PepsiC s	168541	30⅛	27¾	29	—1
Beazer	100420	9⅝	4¾	5⅝	—3⅞
PhilMr	99663	64⅝	61⅞	63½	—1⅛
IBM	92547	99⅝	96⅝	97⅛	—2½
Hanson	90214	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅝
InSpcl n	87878	15⅝	15½	15½	
TelMex n	87076	26¼	24¼	25⅝	+ ¼
AldSgnl	83104	34⅛	28⅞	33	+3⅝
C&S Sovr	82698	24½	18⅞	23⅞	+3⅝
AT&T	80733	38¾	37¼	38¼	+ ⅛
GnMotr	75683	43	39⅝	40⅝	—3⅝
Campa	70826	33⅝	29⅝	31⅛	—2½
Citicorp	70495	16	14⅛	14½	—1½
Waste	67428	37⅞	36⅛	36½	—1⅛
Boeing	68306	46¾	45	45¾	—1⅛
RJR Nb n	59624	10¾	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Chase	56693	19	16⅛	16¼	—2¾
AmExp	52163	23⅞	22½	22½	—1¼
WalMt	51862	43⅞	42	42¾	— ⅝
GTE	51739	29¾	29	29⅝	— ⅛
GenEl	51436	74⅝	72⅞	74	—1
ColGas	50652	19¼	16⅞	19⅛	+2
BnkAm	49164	38¼	35⅛	36¼	—2⅛
Unitel s	48014	31⅛	29	29½	— ½
Exxon	47028	59¾	58	58⅛	— ⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
RhnP rt s	23699	3⅛	3	3	
EchoBy	20276	9¼	8	9¼	+ ⅝
Amdhl	15066	15⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¾
ENSCO	12780	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
WangB	12396	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
Hilhav	12274	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
SpiSup n	10464	8⅝	5½	6¼	—2⅝
RspTch	10279	3¼	2½	3	+ ⅞
BergBr	9801	26	25	25⅛	— ⅜
Hasbro	9305	28½	27¼	27¾	— ¾
Escagn	8782	14⅛	5	10¾	+5½
DowC rt	8623	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
SNk l93wl	7945	19¼	17¾	19	+1⅞
A-att2 sc	7554	10	9	9½	
FruitL	7387	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅜
PW Nk pwt	7105	9⅝	8¾	9½	+1⅛
EksNk wt	7002	9½	8⅛	9¼	+1
BairPn	6950	5⅛	4⅛	4¼	— ⅝
Elan	6838	32⅞	28⅞	29¾	—2⅝
IvaxCp s	6832	28⅝	24¾	26⅛	—1⅛
A-dd sc s	6517	12⅝	10	11	—1⅝
NY Tim	6362	24⅝	23⅛	24⅛	— ¾
TelDto	6257	31⅛	29½	29⅝	—1
BAT In	6149	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
vlCntAr	5742	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	802,933,190
Week ago	808,868,000
Year ago	131,108,000
Two years ago	143,608,000
Jan 1 to date	22,750,675,870
1990 to date	19,469,320,000
1989 to date	19,918,410,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	56,070,000
Week ago	50,940,000
Year ago	12,350,000
Jan 1 to date	1,609,850,000
1990 to date	1,763,930,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	640	664
Declined	1316	1243
Unchanged	276	343
Total Issues	2232	2250
New Highs	56	119
New Lows	83	48

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	249	308
Declined	533	478
Unchanged	187	197
Total Issues	969	983
New Highs	17	39
New Lows	41	29

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

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RICHEMONT

Compagnie Financière Richemont AG, Zug, Switzerland

Consolidated results for the year ended March 31, 1991

The Board of Directors of Compagnie Financière Richemont AG is pleased to report the consolidated results of the group for the year ended March 31, 1991.

	1991	1990
Gross sales revenue	**£6,448.5 m**	£5,905.3 m
Net sales revenue	**£2,988.3 m**	£2,861.5 m
Net profit attributable to unitholders	**£177.3 m**	£146.3 m
Earnings per unit	**£308.70**	£254.70
Dividend per unit	**£50.62½**	£41.25
Unitholders' funds	**£1,141.0 m**	£977.0 m
Net assets per unit	**£1,987.10**	£1,701.50

For the year ended March 31, 1991 Richemont has produced satisfactory results with good performances from both the tobacco and luxury goods interests. Net profit attributable to unitholders increased by 21.2 per cent to £177.3 million on gross sales revenues of £6,448.5 million, some 9.2 per cent higher than in the prior year.

The Board of Directors is pleased to announce that the dividend to be paid to unitholders in respect of the year will be £50.62½ per unit.

Richemont operates in the fields of tobacco products and luxury goods. Richemont's tobacco interests are held through Rothmans International p.l.c., whose group operating companies produce a wide range of cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobaccos. Its investments in the luxury goods industry are held through its controlling interests in Cartier Monde SA, including Cartier, Piaget and Baume & Mercier, and Dunhill Holdings PLC, including Alfred Dunhill, Montblanc and Chloé.

Copies of the annual report can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the addresses listed below:

Compagnie Financière Richemont AG
Weinbergstrasse 5
6300 Zug, Switzerland
Telephone: (042) 21 03 64
Telefax: (042) 21 71 02

Richemont International Limited
15 Hill Street
London W1X 7FB, England
Telephone: (071) 499 2539
Telefax: (071) 491 0524

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 28.

Sales in 100s High Low Close Net Chge

A

A&W Bd .40 1.1 1753 35¾ 32½ 35¼ + 2¾
ABS .32 5.6 63 6 5¾ 5¾ — ¼
ACC Co .16 1.7 642 10½ 9½ 9½ — ¼
ADC 4262 41½ 39½ 39¾ + ¾
ADT f 68316 11¾ 5¼ 10 +10
AEL 163 6¼ 5¾ 5¾ — ¼
AEP 242 14½ 11½ 14½ +1½
AESCo 40823 21¼ 19¼ 20¾
ASK 4430 8¼ 7¾ 8 + ⅛
ASTs 32935 21½ 19 20¼ — ¼
AgmPf .10 1.0 38 10¼ 9¾ 10¼ + ⅛
AbingB 43 4¼ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
Abrams .20 6.2 207 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛ — ⅛
Accel .24 2.7 328 9¼ 8¾ 8¾ — ½
Aclaim 1821 3¾ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Aceto .28 2.3 39 12⅜ 12 12 — ⅜
Acmt a 18 7 7 7 — ⅛
AcmeSt 61 15 14 14 — ⅛
ActARI 1350 17⅜ 14 14¼ — ⅜
Actrium 793 11¼ 10¼ 11
AdacLb 2843 2 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
Adapes 122 6 5¾ 6¼ — ⅛
Adapt 4229 12¾ 11⅜ 12¼ + ⅜
Adnpl s 3176 8 6½ 6¾ —1⅛
AdioSy .16 .8 178 20½ 19¾ 20½ + ⅜
AdobeS .32 7.3 30340 50¼ 42 45¾ —7½
Adrec 732 2¾ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
AdvBas 60 6½ 5 5 — ⅜
AdvCir s 2866 8½ 8¼ 8⅜
AdvLog 3173 12¾ 11½ 12¾ + ⅜
AdvMag 218 22½ 20 22½ + 2½
AdMkSv 268 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
AdvPoly 1703 4¾ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
AdvPro 32865 8¾ 7 7⅜ + ⅛
AdvSem 749 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
AdvTel 4804 22 21½ 22 + ⅜
Advanta .20 1.2 15421 17½ 16 16¾ —1⅛
AdvaSys 13596 19¾ 17¾ 17¾ — 1
AegisG .25e 4.4 10 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ + ⅛
Aegon 1.63f 2.8 89 59 57 57½ —2
Aequitm 1655 3¾ 2⅝ 3 — ⅛
AerSyst 972 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Aerovr 992 7½ 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
AffBcCp 21 ¾ ¾ ¾
AffBsh .08e .5 1356 18¼ 17⅜ 17⅜ — ⅜
AgencyR 1860 8¼ 7¾ 8 + ⅛
Agnico g .20 3.8 1988 5¼ 4½ 5 + ⅜
Agoura 251 14½ 13¼ 14 — ⅛
Ahold 1278 41½ 40 40 —1
Aicorp 623 6½ 6 6 + ⅛
AirMid 1635 10¾ 9¾ 10¼ — ⅛
AirMusic 1635 10¾ 9¾ 10¼ — ⅛
AirIran .20 2.1 252 10¼ 9½ 9½ — ⅜
Akorn .07 3.1 567 2¾ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Akzo 1.37e 4.9 4236 28¼ 27½ 27½ — ¾
Alaten 1.10 7.3 115 15¼ 14¾ 15 + ⅛
Aldus 17074 43 36 37¾ —5½
AlexBr .28 1.9 6146 16¼ 14¾ 14¾ —1⅜
AlexBld .88 5.6 3718 16¾ 15¾ 15¾ — ⅝
AlfaCp .44 3.7 262 12 11½ 12 + ⅜
AlisaR 10072 21¼ 19¼ 20¼ —1
Alico .15 .7 39 22 20½ 20¾ — ¼
AllAmS 318 1¼ 1 1 — ⅛
AllCity 9 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
AlegW .40a 1.4 393 5¾ 4¾ 5 + ⅛
AlnCrg 109 33¼ 29⅜ 29⅜ —4½
AlonPh 5094 11 10¼ 10¾ + ⅛
Alpnet 1133 1¼ 1 1 — ⅛
AltaBk .22 4.6 19 7¾ 6¾ 7 + ⅛
AltaCon 1.29e 7.6 532 17 16¼ 17 + ⅛
AltaColl 1.00e 6.0 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾
AltaCl 3542 23¼ 18 18¼ —3½
AltaGp .56 3.1 511 18¼ 17½ 18¼ + ⅜
AltaRsh 1912 15¾ 14¼ 14¾ + ⅜
AltaSFn 2794 11 10¾ 10¾ — ⅛
Altmst 23284 4¾ 4¼ 4½
Alcatle .32 2.6 161 13 12¾ 12¾ — ¼
AlpMic 459 3¼ 2⅝ 3¼ + ⅜
Alphnet 1632 3¼ 2¾ 3 + ⅛
AlpLce 660 6½ 5½ 6¼ + ⅜
AltraSic 3648 1¼ 1 1 + ⅛
AltaHlt 332 12¼ 11 11 — ⅛
Altai 15 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Altera 7397 16¾ 14¾ 15⅝ — ⅜
Altron 243 5 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Amvest 1221 2¾ 2 2¼ — ⅛
AmcarF .56 3.5 609 16¼ 15 15¾ + ⅜
Amrcare .56 4.7 70 12 11½ 12 + ⅛
AmerBc 78 2¾ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
AFFMtg 1.99e 30.6 574 6¾ 6¼ 6¼ — ⅛
AFFin 1.50 6.7 629 22 21½ 21½ — ⅜
AmFPr 1.20 11.7 576 10¼ 10 10¼ — ⅛
AFTrE 1.00 11.6 540 9 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
AFTxE2 1.28 13.1 632 9¾ 9¼ 9¼ — ⅛
AVAAirl 34233 4 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
AmBcp 1.90e 5.6 1 34 34 34 —3
AmBnkr .60 3.7 2268 16⅛ 15¾ 16¼ + ⅜
AmCity 76 17½ 16½ 16⅝ — ⅛
AmClams 41 6½ 6 6 — ⅛
AmColoid .44 5.0 8 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ + ⅛
AmCrsv 25 3¼ 2¾ 3 — ⅛
AmDnil 6557 14⅜ 11½ 13¾ — ⅜
AmEagl 1086 14 12¾ 13 — ⅜
AESBuDu 2 2 2 2
AmFilm 3673 5¾ 5¼ 5½
AFilm .98 4.0 16 22½ 22 22½ + ⅜
AmGreet .70 2.2 16270 35¾ 31½ 32¾ —3¼
AmIISv 1045 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
AmInts 325 4¾ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
AMS 2059 20½ 18¾ 18½ —2
AMedES 2088 12½ 10 11¾ — ¼
AmInns 1.72 5.0 2234 34½ 33½ 34 — ⅛
AmNtlC 1644 4¾ 2 3½ — ⅜
AmNurs 967 1¼ ⅝ ⅝ — ⅛
AmPac 288 11⅜ 11¼ 11½ — ⅛
APhyS 688 10¾ 9¾ 10¼ — ⅛
APwCys 6924 22¼ 19 22¼ + 3
APrcBc 20 6 5½ 6 + ⅛
ASoli s .24 1.8 5779 14⅛ 13½ 13½ — ⅝
AmSil 326 2⅜ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
AmTrCm 9414 39½ 35½ 38¾ — ¼
ATrcrs 3045 12½ 11 11¾ — ¼
AVang 114 7 6½ 6¾ + ⅛
AWood 102 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
AmAll .21e 5.1 218 4¼ 4 4¼ + ⅛
Amerisr .24 3.2 11938 21¾ 19¾ 20⅛ —1⅝
Amgen s 39799 18½ 106½ 117⅜ + 9
Amistar 4 1 1 1
AmrBc 21 9½ 9 9 — ⅛
Amskag 2104 9½ 8 9¼ + ⅛
Amplcn 127 15⅞ 15 15
Amserv 1 402 3⅝ 3⅜ 3½ + ⅛
AmicCp 1952 13¾ 12¾ 13¼ — ⅛
Amiogic 768 11¾ 10⅝ 11½ + ⅜
AmolyTc .19 1.7 137 12½ 11½ 11½ — ⅛
Amoly .56 4.9 3016 16½ 12 14 —2½
Anangel .90e 6.1 376 15¾ 14¾ 14⅞ — ⅛
Anaren 436 7¾ 6¾ 7¼ + ⅜
AncBc 2227 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅝ — ⅛
AndrGr 24 9 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
AndvBc 459 3¾ 3 3¾ — ⅛
AndyTg 269 3¼ 2¾ 3⅛ + ⅛
Andrew 1846 32¼ 29¾ 31½ —1¼
Andros 555 7¼ 6½ 7
Aperius 787 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅝
ApogEn .24 1.9 2720 14 12¾ 13⅞ + ½
Apogee 10 7 7 7
AppleC .48 1.2 95017 43½ 40⅜ 41½ — ½
Aptebee .04e .5 2650 18¾ 8½ 8½ —2½
ApdEstr 2485 4 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
ABiosc s 21730 31⅛ 28¼ 30¼ —1¾
ApldBio 4415 13½ 12½ 13¼ — ⅛
ApdImu 1379 12 11⅜ 12 — ⅛
ApldMat 9117 29¾ 27¾ 28½ —1⅜
ApldPw .12 .7 3177 16½ 15¾ 16¼ + ⅛
AzidSir 268 4¾ 5½ 5¾ + ⅛
Arabsh 319 2⅝ 1⅞ 1⅞
Arbor s .14 .8 2304 18¾ 17½ 18½ — ⅛
Archive 16540 6 4¼ 4¾ —2½
Arctco 1114 8¼ 6¾ 7¼ +1
Arden 21 33½ 33 33½ —1½
ArgoGps .68 2.6 286 28⅜ 26 26 —2¼
Aritch 144 2¾ 2 2¾ + ⅛
ARIX 4798 2¾ 1⅞ 2⅛ — ⅛
ArkAFl 2472 27 26½ 27 — ½
Armor .48 5.2 1121 9¾ 9¼ 9¼ — ⅛
Arnold s 302 30 27¾ 28¾
ArowFn .40 5.9 316 8½ 6⅝ 6¾ —1⅝
Artel 125 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
Artel rt 810 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
ArtsIGs 927 9¾ 8½ 9¼
ArtWav .48 3.8 49 10¾ 10½ 10½ —1
Ashton 19198 11¾ 9¾ 10¼ — ⅝
AsiaInt 822 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
AspctTl 1328 7½ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
Aspmim 314 14¾ 14 14¼ — ⅛
Assis 371 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝ — ⅛
AstaBnc .80 2.9 469 27¾ 26 26¾ + ⅜
AsdCmAs 559 14¾ 12¾ 14¼ — ⅜
AsdCmBs 1371 15 12¾ 14½ — ⅜
Astec 546 5¼ 3¾ 4¾ — ⅜
AstMks .03e .2 5572 13½ 14½ 13¾ — ⅛
Astron 157 2 1½ 1⅞ — ⅛
Astrosv 175 3¾ 3½ 3⅝ + ⅛
Atek 102 3⅞ 3½ 3⅝ + ⅛
Athev 53 2¾ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Athrnsn 206 9¾ 8 8 — ⅛
Atlnid .40b 5.0 24 8 8 8 — ⅛
AtlAm 35 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
AtlSoAr .60 1.8 788 34¼ 32¾ 33¾ —1
Atmel 15558 12¾ 10⅞ 12¾ + ⅜
AtwdOc 143 10½ 10 10 — ⅛
AuBon 3985 13 12 12¾ + ⅜
AuraSy 13607 6¾ 5½ 6 — ⅛
AuthTc 13 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
AutoInt 1755 5¾ 4¾ 5¼ + ⅛
Autoclv .24 3.2 49 7½ 7½ 7½ + ⅛
Autodk .48 10.2 32935 51½ 46 48¼ —3
Autodsk 179 7¾ 4 4 — ⅛
AutSec 7643 6¾ 6¾ 6½ — ⅛
AutoCo 15 12 10½ 10½ —1½
Avntek 515 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
Avstar 780 23 19 21¾ +3½
Avndle 463 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
Aztar 9587 6¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
AztcM .10b 2.5 149 4 3¾ 4

B

BH Bulk 43 2¾ 2½ 2½
BB&T s .84 4.0 1566 21¼ 20¾ 20¾
BEI El .08 .9 1180 9½ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
BEI 226 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
BF Ent 42 3 2½ 2½ — ⅛
BFS NY 156 5¼ 4¾ 5⅛ + ⅜
BMS .60a 2.1 28 29 28 28 — ¼
BHA 295 14¾ 13¾ 14½ — ½
BHA B 74 15½ 15½ 15½ — ½
BI Inc 1281 9¼ 8¼ 8½ — ⅛
BKC 5¼ 4¾ 4¾
BMC Stl 5737 38¾ 35 36¾ —1¾
BMJ .40 5.2 34 8½ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
BNH 146 3¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
BSB Bcp .72 5.1 311 14¼ 13¾ 14¼ + ⅜
BT Fin .88 6.0 4 15 15 15 — ½
BT Shp .50f 6.3 1069 8 7½ 8 + ⅛
BTP .90 2.7 78 3 2¾ 3 + ⅛
BTU Int 1164 1¾ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
BWIP 1.40 13.4 1339 11¼ 10¾ 11 + ⅛
Babcox 1247 21½ 19 19¾ — ¾
BadgerP .48a 2.8 112 24½ 21½ 24½ +1½
Bailey 21 1½ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
BkHavn 1379 12 11¾ 12 — ⅛
BaldMf 9117 29¾ 27¾ 28½ —1⅜
BaldPw .12 .7 3177 16½ 15¾ 16¼ + ⅛
BaldSir 268 4¾ 5½ 5¾ + ⅛
Barbsh 319 2⅝ 1⅞ 1⅞
Barbrs .14 .8 2304 18¾ 17½ 18½ — ⅛
Barclay 16540 6 4¼ 4¾ —2½
Barclys 1114 8¼ 6¾ 7¼ +1
Barden 21 33½ 33 33½ —1½
BargGps .68 2.6 286 28⅜ 26 26 —2¼
Barlch 144 2¾ 2 2¾ + ⅛
BARX 4798 2¾ 1⅞ 2⅛ — ⅛
BarrFd 2472 27 26½ 27 — ½
Barrnt .48 5.2 1121 9¾ 9¼ 9¼ — ⅛
Barnett 302 30 27¾ 28¾
BarwnFn .40 5.9 316 8½ 6⅝ 6¾ —1⅝
Bartel 125 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
Bartel rt 810 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
BartlSG s 927 9¾ 8½ 9¼
BartWav .48 3.8 49 10¾ 10½ 10½ —1
Bashon 19198 11¾ 9¾ 10¼ — ⅝
BasInst 822 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
BaspcTl 1328 7½ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
Basmim 314 14¾ 14 14¼ — ⅛
Bassis 371 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝ — ⅛
BatBnc .80 2.9 469 27¾ 26 26¾ + ⅜
BatCmA s 559 14¾ 12¾ 14¼ — ⅜
BatCmB s 1371 15 12¾ 14½ — ⅜
Batec 546 5¼ 3¾ 4¾ — ⅜
BatMks .03e .2 5572 13½ 14½ 13¾ — ⅛
Batron 157 2 1½ 1⅞ — ⅛
Batrosv 175 3¾ 3½ 3⅝ + ⅛
Batek 102 3⅞ 3½ 3⅝ + ⅛
Bathev 53 2¾ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Bathmsn 206 9¾ 8 8 — ⅛
Battrid 142 10½ 8¾ 9¾ —
BauschL .56 2.1 1614 28¼ 26½ 27¾ — ⅝
Bayvan 184 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
Bayv II 142 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Bayv III 431 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
BanSIII 861 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Bany SI .51e 16.3 1642 3¾ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
BaretRs 945 4½ 3¾ 4 — ⅛
BtryJw 46 2 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
BSTrst 362 2¾ 2½ 2¾ + ⅛
BssAm 8¼ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
BcsPir 1 26 29 — ½
BseIF 1.00a 2.7 — — — 37½ — ½
BayVw .60 3.2 3646 ¾ ¾ 18½ — ⅛
BayBks 5578 15 13¾ 13¾ —1⅜
Bayprt 605 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
BEAvian 997 13¾ 13½ 13½ + ⅛
BeauCll .28 1.2 856 24 23½ 24 + ½
Beebac .07e 8 155 9 8¼ 8¾ + ⅛
BelFuse 316 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ + ⅛
BenJer 369 20 18½ 19¾ — ½
Benhan 189 1¾ 1 1¾ + ⅛
BerkIay s .32 1.1 1062 29¾ 28¾ 29½
BerkGs 1.08 5.0 177 23½ 22½ 23
BelzLab 1.24 7.3 3159 17 15¾ 16¾ — ⅛
BioB 12e .9 963 13½ 12½ 13¼ — ⅛
BrgOTr 494 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Biodyn .06e 4 2780 14½ 14 14¾ — ⅛
BioLaw s 391 7¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛

Sales in 100s High Low Close Net Chge

Biogen 11541 27¾ 25¼ 27 — ⅜
Biogn wt 120 15½ 14 15 — ⅜
BimdDv 1027 6¼ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅜
Biomet s 8377 28 26¼ 26¾ —1⅛
Biosist 2261 15½ 13 13¾ + ⅛
Biosph 1530 8½ 6¾ 8¼ + ⅜
BioTfnl 1148 3 2¾ 3 — ⅛
BioTrol 7848 4¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
BirdCo .20e 2.2 181 9 8¾ 9 + ⅛
BirdMd 481 5½ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Birtchr 3413 11¾ 10½ 11 — ¼
BlocDv 5331 6¾ 5¼ 6 + ⅛
BlckD .80b 1.5 219 55 53½ 53½ +1
BrdgLun 1 7 7 7 — ½
BostBn 2.12 5.3 4060 40¾ 39¾ 40¼ — ½
BobEvn .20 1.4 4580 18½ 17¾ 18¼ + ⅛
Bohemia 4300 19¾ 15¾ 18½ +2
BohmIP 800 3 3 3 — ⅛
BoltnIP 1608 3¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅜
BookEd 1 1 1 1
BoonEl 434 2¾ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Borgi .25e 7.9 28 5 5 5
Borlnd 35755 44¼ 39½ 43 —3½
BostAc .40 1.2 557 34 32 33¾ — ¼
BostBc .60 3.2 1453 19¼ 18¼ 18¾ — ⅜
BstnTp 1 13 3 2⅝ 2⅝ — ⅛
BostTc 2202 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝ — ⅛
BostBk 2542 3⅝ 3¼ 3⅜ — ⅛
BostTc 1350 1⅞ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
BvdBc 253 13¼ 12¾ 12¾ + ⅛
BradyW .48 1.3 553 36¼ 34¼ 34¼ — 1
Brantc .99f 32 32 32 — ½
Braxis 250 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Brends 2154 16¼ 15½ 16 — ⅜
Brendn s .24 2.9 12 8¼ 7¾ 8¼ + ⅛
BrmfdSv 117 1 1 1
Brkwlg 538 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ — ⅛
Brndle .20 2.9 530 7¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅜
Brendle 157 3¾ 3½ 3½ + ⅛
BrdgFs .16 1.0 7 17½ 16 16 — 1¼
BrlleV 328 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
BdcSlns 1686 12½ 11¼ 12¼ + ⅜
BdwyFn 60 2¼ 1¾ 2¼ — ⅛
Brkiree 5417 14½ 13 14½ +1½
BrTam 681 3¾ 3 3¾ — ⅛
Brunos .18 .9 8719 19¼ 18½ 19¼ + ½
BrwnWw .60 3.0 12 20 17¾ 20 +4
Buffet 3677 31¾ 29¾ 30 —2
BuildT 626 8¼ 7¾ 8¼ + ⅜
BullRGd 207 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
BurmaS 1402 9 8¼ 8¾ + ⅜
BurrBr 86 9 8¼ 8¾ + ⅜
Burrll 770 3¼ 3 3 — ⅛
BusnRc 256 17½ 16 16½ — ⅜
ButlrMf 3228 15¾ 15 15¾ — ⅛
Bytex 3056 13½ 11¼ 11½ —1⅝

C

CA Shrl 14 5 4¼ 4¼
CBTs .48 4.3 87 11½ 11¼ 11¼ — ⅛
CBL Med 586 5¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
CBLE wt 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
CCA 759 1¼ ⅞ 1 + ⅛
CCBs 1.52 4.1 1684 36¾ 34¾ 35¾ + ¾
CCNB .88 4.5 124 19¾ 19¼ 19½ — ⅛
CDI Cp 337 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
CEMs 730 11¼ 10¾ 11 — ⅛
CFS .15e 3.8 142 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
CFSB Bc .17e 1.5 6144 11¾ 11¼ 11¼ — ⅜
CGTBs 1 7 7 7 — ½
CK FSv .40 3.6 476 13 10½ 11 + ⅛
CMS Dt 119 4¼ 3¾ 4¼ + ⅛
CNB .88b 4.3 340 20¾ 19¾ 20¾ + ⅝
CPAC .24 2.6 133 9¼ 8¾ 9¼ + ⅛
CPB .44 2.5 .12b 26¼ 24½ 25½ — ⅛
CPC Rx 152 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
CSC Ind 213 7 6½ 7 + ⅛
CTEC 224 14¾ 13½ 13½ — ⅜
CU Bnc .30 3.3 174 9¾ 8¾ 9 — ⅛
CabotMt 11857 14¾ 14 14¾ — ⅛
Cache 2428 3¾ 3 3¾ + ⅛
CACI 3428 3¾ 3 3¾ — ⅛
CdyS 2.74e 4.8 1984 58¾ 56½ 57¾ —1½
Cadelin 1873 2¾ 2¼ 2¾ + ⅛
Cadmus .20 2.8 79 7¾ 7¼ 7¼ — ⅛
Caere 4530 19 15¾ 16¾ —2¼
CalGph 569 4¾ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
CalRep .40 2.4 34 19 16½ 17 —2½
Calgene 5582 11¾ 9¾ 10¾ — ⅝
Calgn pf 2.25 8.3 400 28¼ 26 27 — ¼
CalAmp 587 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝ — ⅛
CalBio .40 4.4 3469 13 11¾ 11¾ —1½
CalFed 1200 3½ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
CalMic 5034 17¾ 14 14¾ —2½
CalSBk 457 13¾ 11¾ 12 + ¼
CalWtr 1.80 6.7 1 27 27 27 — ½
Calton .37e 25.7 314 1½ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
Calowsy 13792 6¾ 5¾ 6¼ — ⅛
Cambrx s 469 12 10½ 12 + ⅝
CamBio 4918 5¾ 5¼ 5¾ + ⅛
Cambrx 3282 9½ 7¾ 7¾ —1½
Candla 455 3¾ 3½ 3¾ + ⅛
CanEx 328 11 10¾ 11
Canonl .44e .8 746 54¾ 51⅝ 54¼ + ⅝
Canstar 280 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ — ⅛
CanvRs 2867 1 ⅞ ⅞ — ⅛
Canv wt 20 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
CCBT 1.00 5.3 255 21 18 18¾ —1⅜
CapAsc 236 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
CapSw .50b 2.2 189 23¼ 21½ 22¼ + ⅜
CapitBc 45 4½ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
CapTrs .20b .8 134 25 23 23 +1½
CrdnID s .08 .2 2878 39¾ 37¾ 37¾ — ¾
CareGp 793 6½ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
CreG wt 11 3¾ 2¾ 3 — ⅛
CarlCm .67e 4.6 1153 15¼ 14½ 14½ — ⅝
Carmlk 517 15½ 14¾ 15¼ + ⅜
CarolFn .40 4.2 38 10 9½ 9½ + ⅛
Carlngtn 2775 9 7¾ 8¾ + ⅜
Carver 51 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Cascde .60p 3.3 279 18¾ 18 18¼ — ⅛
CascCt 9257 17¾ 16 16¾ —1
Caseys .12 1.2 874 10 9¾ 10 + ⅛
CashEn 344 5⅝ 4¾ 5 — ⅛
Casino 3549 7¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
CasrGp 1201 9¾ 8¾ 9¼ + ⅛
CasrGrl .64 12.1 .12b 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
CasrGwt 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Caseys .12 1.2 874 10 9¾ 10 + ⅛
CashEn 344 5⅝ 4¾ 5 — ⅛
Casino 3549 7¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
CasrGp 1201 9¾ 8¾ 9¼ + ⅛
CasrGrl .64 12.1 .12b 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
CasrGwt 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Catalna 1.60 5.9 13 28¼ 27¼ 27¼ — ½
Catalyt 1160 19¾ 18¾ 18¾ — ⅝
Catlnsl 2248 17 15½ 15¾ —1¼
CenFbr 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ + ⅛
CenPgs 1.28 3.3 2487 39¾ 38½ 38¾ — ¼
CenPrh 157 4¾ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
CnsTom .34a 1.4 4 26¾ 25 25 —1
CnsNBc 2872 4½ 2¾ 3¾ — ½
Consul 598 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
CnsFn .14 .3 37 4¾ 3¾ 4¾ + ⅜
CnsFn pf .85 11.3 8 7½ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
ConWat 1.10 6.8 248 16¼ 15½ 16¼ + ⅝
ContlCl 890 19½ 18½ 19¼ — ⅛
CtlMtg 1.06e 20.7 136 5⅛ 4¾ 5⅛ + ⅛
CtrFrs 268 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
CnvSol 54 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Cookers 437 15¼ 13¾ 14½ + ⅜
CooprD 619 2½ 2¼ 2½ + ⅛
Cooprt 18 6¾ 6¼ 6¼ — ⅛
Coors B .50 2.2 3097 23¾ 20¾ 22¾ +1¾

Sales in 100s High Low Close Net Chge

Copytl s 6098 11½ 9¾ 10¾ —1⅛
CorTher 9253 8¾ 7½ 8 — ⅛
Corcom 1 1¾ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
Cordis 11981 28 26½ 28 + ⅜
CoreSt 1.92 5.0 18646 40¾ 38¼ 38¾ —1¾
CnrFn 3 2 2 2
Cornuca 129 ½ ½ ½
CorCapit 20240 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
CorpSft 419 9¾ 8¾ 9¾ — ⅛
CorrCp 2357 7 5¾ 5¾ —1⅛
CosmCtr 2695 8¾ 7¾ 8 — ⅛
Costar 12 21½ 29 31½ +2½
Costco s 23290 41¾ 37¾ 41 + ½
CtrSBJ .28 3.7 121 8 7½ 7¾ — ⅛
CtryLk 154 10¾ 9½ 9½ — ⅜
Courier .40 3.0 111 15 13½ 13½ — ½
CourDis 10 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
CousPr .40 4.4 32 14½ 13¾ 13¾ — ¾
Covntry 2080 16¾ 14¾ 16¾ + ⅜
Covngtn 583 ½ ½ ½
CrkBrl .03 .1 7026 31½ 29¼ 31½ + ⅛
Crithnic 160 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛ — ⅛
Crossin 8681 15¾ 14¾ 14¾ + ⅛
CrayCm 9196 10¼ 9¼ 10¼ + ⅛
Cremtk 2842 17 15½ 16¼ — ⅜
Crstind 467 3¼ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Crestar 1.32 7.0 4534 19½ 18½ 18¾ — ⅜
CrslFn 269 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
CrlRcr 1720 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
CrnEnSd 731 4¾ 3¾ 4 — ⅛
CrepG pf .95 12.7 56 7½ 7½ 7½
CrosTr 13513 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
CrwnAn 233 15 13¾ 14 —1
CrwnBk 1170 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Crwnlks 2336 10¾ 9¾ 10¼ + ⅜
CulmFr 367 8¾ 8½ 8½ — ⅛
CuloCp .12 1.2 185 10¼ 9¾ 10 — ⅛
CumbFd .48 4.8 81 10¾ 10 10¼ — ⅛
CupNBk f 5 11 10 10 — ⅛
CurTch 8045 8¾ 7¾ 8 — ⅛
Cybernt 303 12½ 11¼ 12 + ⅛
Cygnus 2314 12 10½ 12
Cytogn 2892 2½ 2¼ 2½ + ⅛
Cytogn 4019 15½ 14¼ 14¾ — ⅝
Cytgn pf 2.50 4.4 157 57¼ 54 54½ —1¾

D

D&N Fn .65 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
DBA 161 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
DDI 577 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ + ⅛
DEP 1938 9¾ 7¾ 8½ + ⅛
DF Sou .20e 2.7 729 7½ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
DH Tch 1402 9 8¼ 8¾ + ⅛
DNA Pl 2087 5¼ 4¾ 5 — ⅛
DOC 6 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
DS Bnc 1.20 17.1 543 7½ 6¾ 7 — ⅛
DSC 9842 10¾ 9¾ 10¼ — ⅛
DVIFn 4805 9 8 8½ + ⅛
DVI wt 1258 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Dahlbg s .05t .3 294 15 14 15 + ⅛
DairyMar 1364 14¾ 13¾ 14¾ + ⅜
DlyJour 134 14¾ 13¾ 14¾ — ⅜
DairyBs 51 7½ 7¼ 7¼ — ⅛
DairyAs 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ + ⅛
Dakpro 428 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
DamonG 790 10¼ 9¾ 10 — ⅛
Danek 3922 27¼ 24 27 +1½
DartGp .13 .2 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
DataGn 1815 4½ 3¾ 4¼ — ⅛
DtaMed 108 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
DtSwtch 1284 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
DtaTrn 1382 7¾ 6¾ 7¾ + ⅜
Datfix 2441 11¾ 10½ 11¼ — ⅛
Datkey 902 7½ 7 7 — ⅛
Datmar 4 4½ 4½ 4½
Datsco 5309 6¾ 6¼ 6¼ —2¼
Datum 31 14¾ 11½ 11½ —2¾
Dauphin 1.48 4.3 420 34¾ 33¾ 34¼ — ⅝
Davox 60 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
Dawson 36 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
DeVry 7483 19¾ 18¾ 19¼ — ⅛
DebSha .20 1.6 417 13¾ 12¾ 13¼ — ⅛
DelpFin .20b 3.1 2 26 26 26 +1¾
Delmnc 278 1½ 1 1 — ½
DeltaE .16f 1.4 1493 11 10¾ 10¾ + ⅛
DltaGn .80 2.1 1813 39¾ 37¾ 38¾ + ⅝
DeltTod 1 22 22 22 — ⅛
DenMed 1134 2¾ 2 2¼ — ⅛
Deposit .16e 2.8 2701 6¼ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
Deprn g .36 2.0 2964 18¼ 17½ 17¾ — ⅜
Desgnc 266 9¾ 9¼ 9¼ — ⅛
DetSrv 252 7¾ 7¼ 7¼ — ⅛
DevCon .20 1.0 117 21¼ 19½ 21 + ⅜
DevBul 4944 3¾ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Devon 2 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
Dibrell .96 2.6 980 37¼ 34¾ 36¾ + ⅝
Dicken 550 3¾ 2¾ 3¼ — ⅛
DiClark 46 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
Dilnls 1934 19½ 17¾ 18¼ —1¼
DigMic 2990 3¾ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
DigSid 4449 5¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
DistlSy 2137 17¾ 15¾ 15¾ —1¼
DimeFn .20t 241 4¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
Dionex 511 30¾ 28¾ 29¾ — ¾
DirVsce 2297 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
DixieYr .40b 3.1 175 14 12¾ 12¾ — ⅛
DirGnl .20b 1.3 9462 16½ 15¾ 15¾ — ⅝
Donegal .24 2.6 61 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ — ⅛
Donnay .36 5.9 6 6 6 6 — ⅛
DomBk .44 4.1 2269 10¾ 10½ 10½ — ⅛
Drchstu .20 2.7 199 7¾ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
DrilCem .10e .8 24 13 13¼ 13 —1¼
DrmBcn 342 2¾ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
DrmTch .20e 1.4 644 14¼ 14 14¼ + ⅛
Dunkin 389 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
DuraPh .08 .6 4154 9¾ 8¾ 9¼ + ⅜
DuraSwt 5423 13¾ 12¾ 13¾ + ⅝
Durcrft 2 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
Durect 626 4¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
DravG s .20e .7 8748 29½ 26½ 28¾ +3
DrugE .12 1.5 1216 8¾ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
Durlon 943 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
DurMond 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
Durtnn .92 2.2 2815 42 39½ 42 + ⅜
Durtron .56 2.5 1305 24½ 22½ 22¾ —1¼
DurFls .28 .9 2813 32¼ 30¾ 32 + ⅝
DurvFs 1549 29¾ 25¾ 28¾ —1
Dynasn 421 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
DynRsh 54 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Dynscn 208 5½ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
Dynasty 1162 6¾ 5¾ 6 — ⅛
DytcHC 725 18¾ 18¼ 18½ + ⅛

E

EA Eng 629 6½ 6¼ 6¼
ECC Gp 1.57e 7.8 29 20½ 19¾ 20¼ + ⅜
ECIs 2467 38¾ 29¾ 30¼ + ⅜
ECI El 815 1¼ 1 1 — ⅛
EIP 14 2 2 2
ELXSI 11457 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
EMC In .52 5.3 389 9¾ 8¾ 9¾ + ⅜
EMCN 1725 27¾ 24¾ 27¼ +1½
ESB Bcp .80a 5.4 3144 14¾ 14

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam stocks drifted lower last week. The CBS all-share index closed at 197.50 on Friday, down less than 1 percent from 198.70 a week earlier.

Turnover reached 6.2 billion guilders for the week, of which 2.3 billion was in equities. A week earlier, it was 5.7 billion guilders, including 2.9 billion in equities.

The only excitement came from the largest Dutch software house, Volmac. The company downgraded expectations for 1991 and forecast a substantial decline in profit, putting a notable damper on its share price.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt stocks suffered a big loss on low volume, with the coup de grace coming on Friday, operators said.

The DAX spot trend indicator closed at 1,622.18 points on Friday, off a hefty 89.68 points, or 5.24 percent, on the week. The Commerzbank index shed 99.50 points to finish at 1,923.20.

Share prices were hurt by a series of events, including the Yugoslav crisis, the threat of higher interest rates and a decision by the Karlsruhe Constitutional Court on taxing capital income.

Volume on the eight German exchanges reached only 37.10 billion Deutschemarks, against 38.73 billion the previous week.

Hong Kong

Share prices were sharply higher in active trading, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 103.5 points, or nearly 3 percent, on the week to close Friday at 3,668.64.

Average increased to 858 million Hong Kong dollars a day from the previous week's 753 million.

Dealers said the market was aiming for higher growth after nearly a month of inactive trading.

London

The continuing weakness of the pound and the British economy combined to send share prices sliding to a four-month low over the past week.

The failure of the Group of Seven finance ministers to make a concrete commitment to cap the strong dollar depressed hopes for an early cut in British interest rates.

The FT-SE 100-share index lost 72.7 points to 2,414.8, its lowest closing level for four months. The FT-30 index lost 56.5 points to 1,890.8.

Milan

Milan stocks lost a bit of ground last week, as the MIB index finished at 1,141 points, down 1.13 percent from 1,154 a week earlier.

Operators said that after a very weak start following the announcement of a tax on business-property revaluations, the market tried to launch a rally in midweek, but weakened again because of the crisis in neighboring Yugoslavia.

Paris

The Bourse took a beating this past week, primarily because of the crisis in Yugoslavia, operators said. The market weakness was increased by political, economic and labor uncertainties in France.

The Bourse fell on four out of the five sessions, and the CAC-40 stock price indicator shed 3.4 percent on the week to end at 1,747.62, a 15-week low.

Short-term interest rates were above 10 percent in the early part of the week, but then dipped. But operators were pessimistic about economic prospects, especially because of rising unemployment.

Singapore

The holiday-shortened week saw mixed trading on the Singapore market, as poor performances on major overseas bourses caused share prices to drift lower.

The Straits Times index dropped 9.17 points to 1,489.89, while the Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index declined 4.06 to 402.15.

The week's turnover shrank by 23.5 percent to 134.05 million shares valued at 320.62 million Singapore dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices plunged on the week, affected by brokerage firm scandals that led to the resignations of the heads of two of nation's Big Four securities firms.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues closed at 23,290.96 points Friday, a drop of 988.12 points.

Zurich

Zurich stocks lost ground on the week, primarily on worry about the Yugoslav situation, operators said. The Swiss Performance Index shed 23.4 points, more than 2 percent, to close at 1,091.5

BUSINESS BRIEFS

FAW-Volkswagen to Begin Assembly

BEIJING (AFP) — The Sino-German joint venture FAW-Volkswagen will begin trial assembly in October of 2,000 Jettas, the China Daily reported Sunday.

The joint venture, set up in February in the northeastern province of Jilin by First Automobile Works of China and the German automaker, will launch the trial assembly in anticipation of entering into full production in 1994.

The goal is to produce annually some 150,000 Jetta and Golf model Volkswagen vehicles with primarily locally made parts beginning in 1996.

BHP to Cut Jobs in Steel Division

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Proprietary Co., said on Sunday it plans to cut the work force of its struggling steel division by between 2,000 and 3,000 before mid-1992.

BHP announced an Australian record net profit of 1.42 billion Australian dollars ($1 billion) on Friday, up 29.1 percent over 1990 despite a fall in steel profits by more than a half, to $261.5 million dollars.

The BHP chief executive, John Prescott, said the planned cuts reflected the fact that much of BHP's output depended on its ability to export into markets where its competitors had been cutting costs.

French to Build Plant in Vietnam

HANOI (Reuters) — A group of French companies signed a $32.8 million contract with one of Vietnam's state oil companies to help build a hydroelectric power plant in central Vietnam, an official Hanoi newspaper has reported.

The plant is expected to go into operation in 1994.

The French firms were not named, but the newspaper said Saturday that they outbid companies from Japan, Italy and South Korea.

Monsanto to Eliminate 2,500 jobs

NEW YORK (NYT) — Monsanto Co. has said that it would eliminate about 2,500 jobs, close three plants and take a $325 million after-tax restructuring charge in the second quarter to improve efficiency and earnings.

The company said Friday it hoped to achieve most of the job cuts through a voluntary program that includes early retirement or help in finding other jobs.

The restructuring primarily affects the company's largest unit, Monsanto Chemical Co., which accounts for about 44 percent of Monsanto sales. The unit will lose about 1,750 jobs.

Intel Under Investigation by FTC

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — The Federal Trade Commission has begun an investigation into Intel Corp. business practices, Intel said.

Executives at several personal computer manufacturers said lawyers for the agency have contacted them in recent weeks regarding reportedly anti-competitive practices by the semiconductor company, which dominates the business of supplying microprocessors for computers.

The investigation is the second in the computer industry. Microsoft Corp. recently disclosed that the agency has asked it for information.

EC Leaders Agree on Algeria Loan

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — European Community leaders have agreed to make a loan to Algeria to help it with its balance of payments difficulties.

President François Mitterrand of France said Saturday the loan was approved without difficulty. In a communiqué, the EC finance ministers said they would settle the size and terms of the financial help at their next meeting.

Diplomats said the EC, alarmed by unrest on its southern doorstep, approved the loan as an incentive to President Chadli Bendjedid, who has sworn to bring multiparty democracy to Algeria in the face of fundamentalist demands for an Islamic state.

Germany to Increase Credits for Iran

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann, leading a delegation to Iran to boost business ties, said government guaranteed credits for exporters to Iran would be increased.

He said the limits for credits by the state-run Hermes agency would be made clearly more generous, but Iran would not be offered soft loans.

Mr. Möllemann said Germany would continue to follow a restrictive policy on exports of products with both civilian and military applications.

Brazil to Begin Effort To Renegotiate Debt

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — Brazilian government envoys will begin a trip to major financial centers Monday to discuss renegotiating the country's $53 billion debt with private foreign banks.

Brazil's leading debt negotiators said they will visit Tokyo, Frankfurt, Paris, London and New York to initiate contacts with bank creditors.

Jorio Dauster, the government's former top debt negotiator and a leading adviser, said Brazil on Monday also will pay $886 million in overdue interest owed to private creditors.

The payment is the first concrete step in an accord recently reached with foreign banks to reschedule $8.5 billion in past due interest that accumulated between July 1989 and last December.

Brazil has agreed to pay $2 billion of the money this year, including Monday's scheduled payment, and converted the rest into 10-year bonds, with a three-year grace period.

Brazil's total foreign debt is $123 billion, the largest in the Third World.

Pedro Malan, Brazil's chief debt negotiator, said the mission to the foreign capitals is intended to show Brazil's "good faith with the international financial community."

Mr. Malan, a former director of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, said the next step in debt reduction talks would be rescheduling $53 billion in medium-and long-term debt.

He said Brazil will seek mutually satisfactory solutions with creditors and wants to reach an accord soon that the country can honor. He said the government will seek a pact significantly reducing its debt servicing.

Mr. Malan said the government was confident it could meet payments but wanted to negotiate "contingency clauses" with banks in the event of "unfavorable elements outside of our control."

Such clauses could increase payments given improving economic conditions or reduce them in the event of a financial crisis, he said.

Level of Loans Hits Record At World Bank

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — New loans approved by the World Bank, the largest source of aid for the Third World, hit a record $24.2 billion in the year ended June 30, up from $22.7 billion the previous year, according to a review made public Sunday.

Moeen A. Qureshi, a senior vice president, said that lending to Eastern Europe rose from $500 million two years ago to nearly $3 billion this past year. Poland got $1.4 billion, lending to Romania was resumed while Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia got loans for the first time. Additional lending because of the Gulf war was put at more than $1.4 billion for the 12 months.

But reducing poverty is the bank's main object, said President Barber Conable at a news conference. The way to do that is to make Third World economies grow, said Mr. Conable, adding that the private sector is one of the focuses for stimulating growth.

Mr. Conable has been under pressure from the Bush administration to give more help to private businesses, with some resistance from other countries. The United States is the bank's biggest stockholder.

The bank's earnings, not yet announced, are expected to be near $1 billion.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 28.

(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Valcom			52	12⅞	11	11	—2½
ValidLg			4852	3	2⅝	2¾	
Vallen s			326	21	19¾	21	
ValyBc	1.20	4.7	757	26	24½	25¾	+ ½
ValyCap	.80	4.3	76	20	18¼	18½	—1
ValyBcp	1.36	5.1	641	27½	25	26⅝	+ ⅜
ValNtl			17335	25	22⅝	22⅝	—2
ValltCor	.05e	.9	137	6½	5½	5½	— ¾
Valmnt	.26	1.7	1075	15½	14¾	15¼	— ¼
VatHlth			4368	16¼	14⅜	15¼	— ⅝
ValLn	.60	2.6	40	26	22½	23½	
ValMer			3319	21½	20¼	21	— ¼
VanFed			788	18¾	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
VardCl s			8546	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
VREF II	.68a	7.5	155	8¾	8	8	
VREF I	.67e	8.5	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
VariCre	.04	.9	85	4½	4	4½	— ⅛
Varitrn			594	8⅝	7	7½	— ⅛
Varlen	.60	4.3	29	14	13½	14	+ ½
VataBd			310	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ¼
Vencor s			8920	29	24	28	— ⅛
Ventrax			368	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
Venturn	.14e	1.6	12	8½	7½	8½	+ ½
Verifne			5296	18½	16¾	17¾	—1
VTFin	.30f	4.2	312	7½	7	7	
Versa	.24	1.7	203	14½	13¾	14	— ⅛
Vestor			1263	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
VertexC			454	9½	8⅝	9¼	+ ¾
Vicor			3892	40	34½	36¼	—4
Vicorp			1981	28	24⅝	25	—2¼
VictBn			299	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
VictCr			12	1	1	1	
Videcrt			6168	9⅝	7⅝	9⅛	
VidDsp			87	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Vidmrk			164	4½	4	4¼	+ ¼
VieDeFr			1157	2⅜	1⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
Viking			1845	22¼	20½	21	—1¼
VillFinl	.05e	.4	280	11¾	11	11⅛	— ⅛
VlllSoM	.15	1.8	27	8¾	8¼	8¼	—1½
Viratek			555	5⅛	4½	5	+ ⅛
VaBch	.16	5.6	1441	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
VitalSan			22050	15½	9⅜	12¾	—2½
Vitalnk			2363	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Volrind			88	11½	10¾	11	— ⅛
Volvo	2.51e	4.4	69	58¼	57¼	57½	—1
W							
WD 40	1.72	5.3	646	33⅝	31¾	32½	+ ¼
WLR Fd	.32	1.8	240	18½	17½	18	— ½
WPP Gp	1.31e	29.6	7854	4⅜	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
WSMP			16	4¾	3¾	4¼	+ ¼
vlWTD			1392	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	
WainBk			452	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Waibro	.10l		139	13¼	11½	11½	—1
Walshr	.20	1.7	188	12	11¼	12	+ ⅛
WrhseC			1382	1⅛	1	1	+ ⅛
Warntc s			2379	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅜
Warren			349	1⅞	1	1½	
WshBcp			28	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
WashEn	1.40	6.4	2746	22⅝	21¾	22	+ ⅛
WFSL	1.12	3.3	1721	34¼	30¼	33½	+2¼
WshFDC			28	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
WshFOr	.30	1.8	675	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	
WMSB	.52	2.1	6374	25¼	23⅞	25⅛	+1
WMSB pf	3.75	7.7	559	49	47	49	+ ⅜
WshSci	.28	4.4	74	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
WatldW			345	5⅛	4½	5	— ⅛
Watrhs s			615	8⅞	6⅞	8	+1½
Watrln	.09e	3.0	50	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Wattsind	.24	.5	296	49	47¾	49	+1
WausP s	.40	1.8	1345	60¼	57¼	58	— ½
Waver	.40	2.5	165	17⅛	15¾	15¾	—1
Wavetk			977	3⅝	2⅞	3½	+ ⅛
WbstFn	.52	6.1	163	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
Wegenr			1004	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
WeisTr	.40	2.1	62	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Weitek			4558	11⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Wellstn	.20	3.3	211	6	5⅜	6	
Werner	.12	.5	854	22½	20	22¼	+ ⅛
Wesbnc	1.35	4.6	15	30	29½	29½	+ ½
WstCst			402	2½	1¾	2½	+ ⅛
WtMass	.28	5.3	25	5¼	5	5¼	
WNewtn	.16e	3.6	558	4⅞	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
WstOne	.96	3.2	4180	31¼	29	30¼	— ⅛
Wstcat			843	8	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
WtBank	t		113	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
WstCap			1278	3⅝	2⅝	3	— ⅛
WFdPR	.80a	5.7	30	14	13½	14	+ ½
WnFncl			14	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
WMicTc			155	3½	2⅝	3¼	+ ⅛
WstnPb			3180	12⅞	11½	11½	—1⅛
Wstmrk			14444	40½	35¼	35⅞	—4⅛
WmorC	.32a	1.6	690	20¼	19¼	19½	—1
Westan			391	8½	7⅜	8⅛	+ ⅛
WstWOn			1769	2½	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
WetSeaf			2213	14	11⅛	12⅜	—1⅛
Wettra	.64	2.3	1021	28¼	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
WetrPr	.96	5.9	27	16½	15⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Wevco s	.64	2.3	15	30	28	28¼	— ⅛
Whart			99	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
Wheatly			3205	9⅝	8	9	+ ½
Wicat			2050	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛	+ ⅜
Wiland			311	2⅞	2⅜	2½	
WilyJ A	1.10	3.0	343	37¾	36⅛	37	+1
Willamt	1.60	2.8	3740	58¾	56¾	57⅛	—2⅛
Willml			944	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
WmSon s			6548	20¼	17½	18	—1⅛
WilmTr	1.64	3.4	754	48	46⅜	48	+1
WiscCT			1596	19⅝	18¼	19¾	+ ⅜
WisSGs	1.20	3.7	1	32½	32½	32½	—1
WiserO	.40a	2.6	134	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
WolfFn			268	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Wolohn	.28b	1.4	487	21	18⅜	19½	—1⅛
WlvExp			2768	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Wolv wt			606	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
WlvEx pf	2.25	100.0	714	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Woodhd	.68	4.4	121	15⅛	15½	15½	
Worast			4783	3⅞	2⅝	3⅛	— ⅛
WrkCap	.17e	1.3	20	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
WorkBc	.45e	3.5	1	13	13	13	—1
Worthg	.64	2.5	3826	26½	25½	25¾	— ½
Wyman	.40	6.4	3330	6⅝	6	6¼	— ½
X							
XL Dta			4195	8⅝	6	8½	+2
XOMA			10628	26½	23½	24⅝	—1⅛
XeRite	.12	.9	248	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
Xicor			4116	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
Xilinx			8023	22½	19¼	21	—1⅛
Xplor	.15e	2.6	40	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Xylogic			32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Xyplex			903	14½	13⅜	14½	
Y							
YelowF	.94	3.1	6883	32¼	29⅞	30¼	—1⅛
YesClth			278	4⅞	3½	4	— ⅛
YorkFn	.68b	5.4	122	12⅞	11⅜	12½	+ ⅛
YorkRs			4590	18⅛	16⅜	17⅛	—1⅛
Z							
Z Sevn	.13e	.8	58	17¼	16½	17⅛	
ZenLab			127	12⅛	11½	11½	—1⅛
Zeos s			1960	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
Zeus			126	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Ziegler	.52a	3.7	1	14	14	14	—2½
Zilog			3245	13⅛	13	13⅛	
ZionBc	1.44	3.6	990	41¼	39½	40	— ⅛
Zitel			1691	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+1
Zycad			1358	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 28.

Option & price	Calls			Puts		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Call Vol 196,580 Call Open Int 2,582,902
Total Put Vol 285,818 Put Open Int 1,549,443
r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old.
Last is premium (purchase price).
AP-NY-06-28-91 1815EDT

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 28.

Option & price	Calls			Puts		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Call Vol 72,126 Call Open Int 1,538,899
Total Put Vol 48,341 Put Open Int 814,527
r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	June 26	June 19
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.95	8.90
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.44	8.42
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	7.96	7.92
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.33	11.33
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.58	9.35
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	11.89	11.94
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	9.85	9.89
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.26	9.18
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.27	9.13
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.46	10.37
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	11.74	11.67
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	10.77	10.68
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.07	7.05
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.27	7.35

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

June 27

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	420.90	1,219.60	1,352.10	2,398.60
Convert.	4.20	127.20	210.10	224.00
FRNs	62.80	83.20	238.00	68.60
ECP	3,970.70	1,402.40	11,574.00	3,940.00
Total	4,458.60	2,832.40	13,374.20	6,631.20

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	5,199.90	14,836.40	16,935.40	16,978.40
Convert.	190.90	1,188.70	846.50	1,302.00
FRNs	2,077.60	1,611.80	4,782.20	2,226.80
ECP	4,392.50	3,933.00	3,302.10	3,858.10
Total	12,452.90	23,569.30	25,886.20	24,357.20

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

June 28

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S.$	6 1/16	6 3/16	6 9/16
Deutsche mark	9	9⅛	9 5/16
Pound sterling	11 11/16	11¼	11 1/16
French franc	9 11/16	9 11/16	9 11/16
ECU	9 15/16	10 1/16	10⅛
Yen	8 1/16	8 1/16	7⅞

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

June 28

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
30.06.93	100 4/32	100 6/32	6.90	6.90
15.05.94	99 9/32	99 11/32	7.28	7.37
31.05.96	99 30/32	100	7.89	7.94
15.04.98	98 23/32	98 25/32	8.12	8.17
15.05.01	98 15/32	98 17/32	8.23	8.32
15.02.06	108 3/32	108 7/32	8.40	8.51
15.08.20	96 28/32	96 30/32	8.41	8.51

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates

June 28

Tax Exempt Bonds — Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.24 %
Money Market Funds — Donoghue's 7-Day Average	5.48 %
Bank Money Market Accounts — Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.15 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	n.a.

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF ECU 40.000.000
THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN FINANCE COMPANY N.V. 11 1/2% GUARANTEED BONDS DUE 1993

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to paragraph 6(b) of the Terms and Conditions of the above Bonds and in conformity with the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of 9th August 1983, ECU 4.500.000 in principal amount of the above Bonds will be redeemed on 9th August, 1991, at par (the redemption price) together with accrued interest thereon to said redemption date. The drawing has taken place on 17th June, 1991, in Luxembourg.

Serial numbers of the Bonds to be redeemed are set forth below on groups from one number to another number, both inclusive:

504 - 816	1452 - 1503	1604 - 1651	2154 - 2211
2512 - 2570	3371 - 3389	3490 - 3603	3904 - 4029
4130	4231 - 4253	5242 - 5341	5680 - 5779
7237 - 7336	8602 - 8801	9251 - 9257	9358 - 9435
9536 - 9550	10859 - 10889	11090 - 11152	11453 - 11605
11806 - 11852	11953 - 12058	12203 - 12302	15071 - 15170
15689 - 15786	15887 - 15888	16146 - 16192	17393 - 17486
17587 - 17645	18920 - 19019	19306 - 19328	20029 - 20150
20351 - 20485	20666 - 20679	20780 - 20905	23074 - 23141
23442 - 23756	23857 - 23932	24033 - 24074	24175 - 24373
24594 - 24693	27522 - 27543	27644 - 27721	28845 - 28859
28960 - 29083	29184 - 29189	29290 - 29444	32868 - 32967
34004 - 34103	34854 - 34953	36327 - 36426	36517 - 36552
36653 - 36679	36880 - 36903		

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August 1986, have not yet been presented for the payment:

4705

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August 1988, have not yet been presented for the payment:

5443 - 5446 8044 - 8048 22519 - 22520

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August 1989, have not yet been presented for the payment:

23 - 26	310 - 312	345 - 362	430 - 431
1322 - 1336	2791	4793 - 4797	6107 - 6119
6500 - 6506	7137 - 7139	9705 - 9708	9772 - 9781
11341 - 11344	11927 - 11932	12445 - 12544	12555 - 12564
12592 - 12600	16406 - 16417	17341 - 17360	19915 - 19917
24113 - 24123	24145 - 24148	27376	

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August 1990, have not yet been presented for the payment:

1428	1862 - 1865	1925 - 1926	1947 - 1961
2795 - 2797	2823	2850 - 2862	3207 - 3210
3314 - 3316	3320 - 3324	3347 - 3356	3736 - 3751
4972 - 4977	6545 - 6549	6757 - 6784	6786 - 6794
6801 - 6817	7721 - 7740	7747 - 7757	8062 - 8063
8191	8200 - 8214	8451 - 8455	8457
8469 - 8476	10259 - 10262	10264 - 10265	10269 - 10272
10275	10286 - 10296	10317 - 10319	10739 - 10787
11033 - 11060	11062 - 11072	11083	11086 - 11089
12601 - 12606	12646 - 12648	14225 - 14241	14263
14272 - 14279	14680 - 14683	14926 - 14930	15607 - 15628
15662 - 15663	15920 - 15929	15950 - 15962	16436 - 16447
17361 - 17368	17371	17487 - 17491	18024 - 18037
18077 - 18087	18457 - 18470	18486 - 18492	18494 - 18495
18501 - 18536	20151 - 20152	20163 - 20170	20184 - 20188
20737 - 20740	21056 - 21057	21096 - 21101	21111 - 21112
21128 - 21142	22774 - 22780	22800	22823 - 22849
37857 - 37875	37891 - 37906	37940 - 37948	37956 - 37959
37989 - 38001			

Amount outstanding after 9th august, 1991: ECU 8.500.000

Interest on the Bonds to be redeemed will cease to accrue on the redemption date. On such date the redemption price will become due and payable on each of said Bonds and payment therefor together with accrued interest will be made at any one of the following paying agents: the office of Societe Generale Alsacienne de Banque, Brussels branch, the office of General Societe, London branch, the office of Credit Suisse Zurich and the office of Societe Generale Paris upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds with all coupons attached maturing after said redemption date. In the event that any such coupon is not so attached, the amount of said coupon will be deducted from the redemption price.

Coupons which shall mature on , or shall have matured prior to, said redemption date should be detached and surrendered for payment in usual manner.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN FINANCE COMPANY N.V.
BY SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
15, AVENUE EMILE REUTER LUXEMBOURG
THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT

MONDAY SPORTS

Pirates Hand Expos 7th Loss in a Row

The Associated Press

Barry Bonds drove in the go-ahead run with a check-swing single in the seventh inning Sunday and the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated Montreal, 2-1, the Expos' seventh straight loss.

Pittsburgh completed a three-game sweep in Montreal and won its fourth straight. The Pirates are 6-0 in Montreal this season, and 8-1 overall against the Expos.

John Smiley, 9-5, ended his four-game losing streak. He scattered seven hits and struck out a career-high 10 in 7⅓ innings. Stan Belinda got four outs for his sixth save.

Cubs 7, Cardinals 4: Dwight Smith hit a game-tying, three-run homer in the sixth in Chicago and the Cubs rallied for the victory over St. Louis.

The Cubs won their second game in a row after losing 12 of their previous 13. Chicago did it by overcoming a 4-0 deficit after the first inning.

With the score tied at 4 in the seventh, Shawon Dunston led off with a bloop double to center. Rick Wilkins sacrificed and Jose Vizcaino hit a sacrifice fly for the lead.

Reliever Chuck McElroy, 4-0, was the winner, helping himself with an RBI double during a two-run eighth. Jose DeLeon, 3-6, took the loss.

Reds 5, Astros 4: Bill Doran, Billy Hatcher and Paul O'Neill homered in the fifth inning Sunday as Cincinnati, playing at home, once again turned to their power to defeat Houston. All three solo homers came off Pete Harnisch, 5-6, the National League earned-run leader entering the game.

Cincinnati has won seven of its last nine games, and has hit at least two homers in eight of the nine.

Chris Hammond, 6-5, scattered five hits over six innings, including a solo homer by Luis Gonzalez and a two-run homer by Jeff Bagwell. The left-hander has won his last three decisions after losing five in a row.

Rob Dibble got his 22d save despite giving up an RBI single to Bagwell in the eighth.

Phillies 10, Mets 9: Philadelphia chased the slumping Dwight Gooden with three home runs in 4⅓ innings and then held on to beat the Mets in New York.

Steve Lake, Sil Campusano and Dickie Thon all homered off Gooden, 7-6. Gooden, who had not given up three home runs in a game entering this season, also served up three homers in Atlanta on June 20.

Gooden allowed seven runs on nine hits and two walks. In his last nine starts, Gooden has given up 8.7 hits and 4.7 runs per game. He has now allowed 127 hits in 119 innings, and his earned-run average has soared to 4.39.

Howard Johnson hit a two-run homer, his National League-leading 17th, in the Mets' ninth off Mitch Williams.

■ *In games Saturday, The Associated Press reported:*

Astros 6, Reds 2: Cincinnati lost two more starting pitchers and Casey Candaele, Jeff Bagwell and Craig Biggio homered for Houston in Cincinnati.

On Friday night, Barry Larkin hit three consecutive homers, tying the major league record with five in two games, as Cincinnati defeated the Astros, 8-5.

Pirates 2, Expos 1: Gary Redus's run-scoring single with two outs in the ninth gave Pittsburgh its victory in Montreal.

Don Slaught led off the ninth with a walk from reliever Scott Ruskin, and pinch runner Gary Varsho was sacrificed to second by Jose Lind, then scored on Redus's single off Barry Jones.

Cubs 6, Cardinals 4: In Chicago, Rick Wilkins's three-run homer capped a six-run first against St. Louis. Wilkins's homer was his fourth of the season since being called up from Class AAA Iowa on June 4.

Five of the runs in the first inning were unearned.

Mets 5, Phillies 0: In New York, the Mets came back after a 47-minute rain delay with a four-run fifth to beat Philadelphia.

Terry Mulholland held the Mets to just one hit in the first four innings, then got in trouble in the fifth as he fell to 0-5 lifetime against the Mets.

Dodgers 2, Braves 1: Los Angeles overcame a controversial call, which gave Atlanta the tying run, to win in Atlanta in 11 innings.

With runners on first and third and the Dodgers leading with two outs in the bottom of the ninth, Mark Lemke hit a low liner to shortstop Alfredo Griffin, who appeared to catch the ball. But the umpires ruled it had hit the ground first as Terry Pendleton scored to make it 1-1.

Giants 6, Padres 4: Rookie Mark Leonard, filling in for Kevin Mitchell, hit his first home run of the season and Robby Thompson and Terry Kennedy hit consecutive homers in the ninth as San Francisco won in San Diego.

The Giants won despite being outhit, 15 to 8.

Who's Next? Even Tyson Can't Say

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — Mike Tyson turned 25 on Sunday, another year older and another victory richer, but still no wiser as to whom he would fight next.

With Tyson having beaten Razor Ruddock a second time, the question Don King is being bombarded with is: So when is Tyson going to fight the heavyweight champion, Evander Holyfield?

"We don't need Holyfield," Tyson's promoter shouted after Friday night's bout. "We'll fight George Foreman."

Maybe. And maybe the 42-year-old Foreman will fight Holyfield a second time just to spite King, who is not one of Foreman's favorites.

King is also at odds with Holyfield's promoter, Dan Duva. But beyond the war of promoters is yet a bigger battle, one for pay-per-view television money.

In Tyson's corner is KingVision Pay Per View, King's own creation, and a partner, Showtime Entertainment Television. Showtime cable's pay-per-view arm. In Holyfield's corner is TVKO, the pay-per-view unit of Home Box Office and part of Time-Warner Inc.

The earliest a Tyson-Holyfield fight could take place is November, but the way negotiations have gone — tediously, and now not at all — it could be spring. But this is the fight people want, having already had Holyfield-Foreman and a double dose of Tyson-Ruddock.

"I can tell we're going to fight again," Tyson said after punishing Ruddock a second time, but meaning after he's won back the title.

"I'd love to fight him again," said Ruddock, before leaving the ring and skipping a post-fight news conference.

"Donovan Ruddock is not a sore loser," said his promoter, Murad Muhammad, "but he is sore."

In fact, Ruddock absorbed a tremendous amount of punishment from Tyson. His jaw was broken. His left eye was swollen. His lower lip was cut and bleeding. His ribs had to ache; it should be some time before he can take a deep breath without feeling the pain.

But courageously, Ruddock lasted all 12 rounds in what was an unholy war. Tyson won handily on all judges' scorecards — 114-108 on two, 113-109 on the other — although the referee, Mills Lane, penalized him three points for low blows. Ruddock lost a point for hitting after the bell ended the eighth round.

Tyson had Ruddock on the canvas twice, from an overhand right in the second round and a straight right in the fourth. But Ruddock landed heavily in the third and got up smiling after the fourth-round knockdown, as if to say he could take any shot Tyson had to fire.

Tyson once more discarded the skills that made him champion before being upset last year by Buster Douglas. Tyson rarely used his jab, despite the pleas of his trainer, Richie Giachetti. He seldom put punches together and did almost no fighting on the inside.

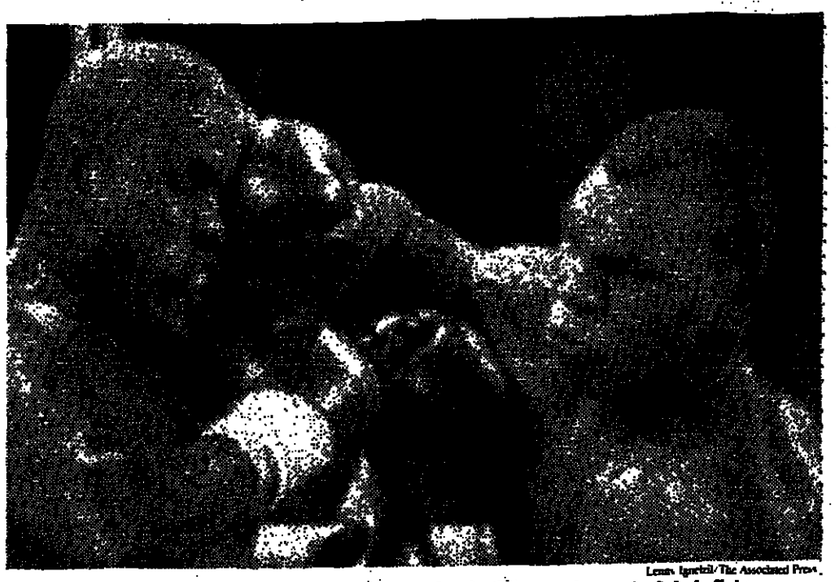
The 10th round was action-packed. In the midst of it, Tyson landed 16 straight punches. But late in the round, Ruddock rocked him with two rights and a left hook. At the end of the round, Tyson sat down hard on his stool, and afterward conceded that for the first time he had been "hurt" by an opponent.

Now, he has to decide whether he is being hurt by an ally.

King has offered Holyfield $30 million, but with the stipulation that King, not Duva, promote the fight. Duva has countered by saying that Main Events itself would guarantee Holyfield $37.5 million.

There have been reports of arguments between Tyson and King, because of King's inability to come to terms with Duva and TVKO.

"Mike's the real champ, the belt is only symbolic," King said after the Ruddock bout, perspiring heavily and sounding like a desperate man.



Lenox Ignelzi/The Associated Press

Mike Tyson gave Razor Ruddock a punch to remember in the seventh round of their fight.

■ Nelson Retains Title

Azuma Nelson and Jeff Fenech of Australia battled to an unpopular 12-round draw on the undercard Friday night that enabled the 32-year-old Ghanan to retain his World Boxing Council super featherweight title, The Associated Press reported.

It denied a fourth world title to the 27-year-old Fenech, who almost got it out in the last 30 seconds. He hurt Nelson badly with a right to the head, then landed two more rights and, just before the bell, staggered Nelson with another right to the head.

● In Lewiston, Maine, Joey Gamache stopped Jerry N'Gobeni of South Africa in the 10th round Friday night to win the World Boxing Association junior lightweight title.

● In Las Vegas, James Toney, knocked down in the second round and bloodied in the 12th Saturday night, but by sheer aggressiveness escaped with a split decision over Reggie Johnson to retain the International Boxing Federation 160-pound (72.5-kilogram) title.

Morris Shuts Out White Sox

The Associated Press

Jack Morris won his eighth consecutive start, pitching a six-hitter Sunday as the Minnesota Twins beat the Chicago White Sox, 3-0, in Minneapolis and ended a four-game losing streak.

Morris, 11-5, struck out three and walked one as he pitched his first shutout since Sept. 23 against Oakland and the 25th of his career. He improved his career record in the Metrodome to 16-3, including 8-1 this season.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Jack McDowell, 9-4, who pitched 7⅓ no-hit inning against Seattle on Tuesday, lost for the first time in six starts since May 30. He retired the first 11 batters before Kirby Puckett's fourth-inning single.

Chicago's three-game winning streak ended as the White Sox lost for just the second time in 10 games.

Tigers 4, Indians 1: Walt Terrell won for the first time in four starts and Lou Whitaker homered in the first inning as Detroit, playing at home, beat Cleveland and swept the three-game series. Terrell, 4-8, allowed eight hits in seven innings as he won for the first time since June 8.

Cleveland lost its fourth straight. The Indians have lost 9 of 10, 15 of 17 and 20 of 23.

Cleveland, which stranded 11 runners, loaded the bases in the ninth off Paul Gibson. Mark Leiter relieved and got his first career save, retiring Mike Huff on a fly out. Jerry Browne on pop up and Carlos Baerga on a ground out.

Blue Jays 6, Mariners 1: In Toronto, Todd Stottlemyre pitched a four-hitter as the Blue Jays beat Seattle for their ninth victory in 11 games.

Stottlemyre, 9-3, came within an out of his first-major league shutout. He took a two-hitter into the ninth, then allowed a single to Harold Reynolds and an RBI double to Pete O'Brien. Stottlemyre struck out two and walked one in his fifth career complete game.

Brian Holman, 7-8, gave up five runs and five hits in 6⅔ innings as Seattle lost for the sixth time in eight games.

Orioles 6, Red Sox 4: In Baltimore, Carlos Quintana, making his first outfield start in more than a year, dropped Cal Ripken's fly ball in the sixth, allowing two runs to score and giving Baltimore Orioles the victory over Boston.

Roger Clemens was scheduled to start for Boston, which has lost six of seven. But the Red Sox said after Saturday's game that Clemens wouldn't pitch because he was recuperating from a stomach virus.

With the score tied 4-4, Joe Orsulak singled off Joe Hesketh and Bill Ripken got a bunt single off Dennis Lamp, who then struck out Mike Devereaux and pinch-hitter Sam Horn. Ripken followed with his fly to Quintana in right. Quintana, who began his professional career as an outfielder, was making his first start in the outfield since May 30, 1990.

■ *In Saturday's games, The Associated Press reported:*

White Sox 8, Twins 4: Scott Erickson's streak of 12 straight victories ended when the Chicago rallied for five runs in the seventh inning for the victory in Minneapolis. Erickson took a 3-2 lead into the seventh, but singles by Matt Merullo, Lance Johnson and Ozzie Guillen tied it. Tim Raines hit a two-run double, and reliever Steve Bedrosian gave up Dan Pasqua's two-run triple.

Erickson was charged with a career-high seven runs, increasing his ERA from 1.39 to 1.83, still the best in the majors.

Blue Jays 4, Mariners 0: In Toronto, Jimmy Key, who left after being hit by a line drive, and two relievers combined on a seven-hitter to shut out Seattle. Key, who gave up five hits, was examined by team doctors, who said the injury to the fleshy part of his index and middle finger was not serious.

Tigers 9, Indians 4: Alan Trammell's two-run homer capped a six-run second and Rusty Meacham won his major-league debut as Detroit, playing at home, defeated Cleveland.

Orioles 7, Red Sox 3: Cal Ripken and Randy Milligan took advantage of the short fence in Baltimore's left field for home runs, and Roy Smith won his first game since June 7 in defeating Boston.

Athletics 6, Royals 3: In Oakland, California, Harold Baines hit a grand slam off Kansas City reliever Storm Davis and Dave Henderson followed with his 18th homer as Oakland scored five unearned runs with two out in the seventh.

Rangers 7, Angels 4: Rafael Palmeiro's three-run homer in the 13th inning, his second home run of the game, gave Texas the victory in Anaheim, California.

Yankees 9, Brewers 8: Mel Hall hit a two-out, two-run double in the ninth, capping a three-run rally that led New York to victory in Milwaukee.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	42	33	.560	—
Boston	37	35	.514	3½
Detroit	36	37	.493	5
Milwaukee	34	38	.472	6½
New York	32	38	.457	7½
Baltimore	29	43	.403	11½
Cleveland	24	47	.338	16
West Division				
Minnesota	44	31	.587	—
California	41	32	.562	2
Texas	38	31	.551	3
Oakland	40	34	.541	3½
Chicago	38	34	.528	4½
Seattle	39	35	.527	4½
Kansas City	33	39	.458	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	44	27	.620	—
St. Louis	40	33	.548	5
New York	39	33	.542	5½
Chicago	32	41	.444	12½
Montreal	33	41	.446	12½
Philadelphia	31	43	.419	14½
West Division				
Los Angeles	44	29	.603	—
Cincinnati	40	33	.548	4
Atlanta	37	35	.514	6½
San Diego	38	38	.500	7½
San Francisco	32	42	.432	12½
Houston	29	46	.392	15½

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	000	000	100	—1	5	0
Detroit	401	011	00x	—7	9	0

Boucher, Shaw (5), D. Jones (8) and Skinner; Tanana, Henneman (8) and Allanson. W—Tanana, 5-6. L—Boucher, 0-4. HRs—Detroit, Phillies (7), Fielder (17), Tettleton (14).

Seattle	200	001	000	—3	7	0
Toronto	000	000	100	—1	7	0

Krueger, Swift (7), Swan (7), M. Jackson (8) and Bradley, Valle (8); Candiotti, Timlin (7), MacDonald (7), Ward (8) and Borders, Myers (8). W—Krueger, 5-3. L—Candiotti, 7-7. Sv—M. Jackson (13). HRs—Seattle, Bulmer (9). Toronto, Gruber (6).

Boston	006	000	201	—9	13	2
Baltimore	000	001	200	—3	6	0

G. Harris, Gray (7), Reardon (9) and Pena; Mesa, Frohwirth (3), Klipus (7) and Melvin. W—G. Harris, 4-7. L—Mesa, 4-8. HR—Boston, J. Clark (16).

Chicago	030	000	001	—4	8	0
Minnesota	000	020	000	—2	5	1

Hough, Pall (8), Radinsky (8), Thigpen (9) and Wakamatsu; Anderson and Harper, Ortiz (9). W—Hough, 5-3. L—Anderson, 4-6. Sv—Thigpen (15). HRs—Chicago, Snyder (3), Sosa (9). Minnesota, Munoz (3), Mack (8).

New York	000	200	000	—2	5	1
Milwaukee	002	001	02x	—5	7	0

Kamieniecki, Howe (7), Habyan (8) and Nokes; August, Holmes (7), Lee (8), Plesac (9) and Surhoff. W—August, 6-3. L—Kamieniecki, 2-1. Sv—Plesac (5).

Kansas City	102	020	000	—5	14	0
Oakland	000	000	000	—0	5	2

Aquino and Macfarlane; Welch, Burns (4), C. Young (7) and Steinbach. W—Aquino, 1-1. L—Welch, 7-6. HRs—Kansas City, Gibson (12), Tartabull (13).

Texas	210	000	000	—3	8	1
California	202	000	11x	—6	11	0

Barfield, Schiraldi (3), Rogers (6), Jeffcoat (8) and Rodriguez; J. Abbott, Fetters (7), Eichhorn (7), Harvey (8) and Parrish. W—Eichhorn, 2-1. L—Rogers, 4-7. Sv—Harvey (20). HRs—Texas, Sierra (12), Palmer (2). California, Joyner (10), Winfield (15), Parker (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	140	402	000	—7	11	2
Chicago	000	032	001	—	6	13	1

Oliveras, Carpenter (7), Fraser (8) and Pagnozzi, Gedman (6); Scanlon, Bedrosian (2), Bielecki (5), Slocumb (7), Descenzo (9) and Wilkins, Villanueva (5). W—Oliveras, 1-1. L—Scanlon, 2-3. HR—Chicago, Villanueva (6).

Los Angeles	000	000	011	0—2	7	2
Atlanta	001	000	001	1—3	10	0

(10 innings)

Ojeda, Crews (8), Candelaria (8), Gross (9), Cook (9), Gott (9) and Carter, Hernandez (8); Avery, Berenguer (8), Mercker (10) and Olsen, Heath (10). W—Mercker, 4-3. L—Gott, 1-2. HR—Los Angeles, Javier (1).

Los Angeles	011	002	040	—8	14	0
Atlanta	002	000	000	—2	5	3

Morgan and Carter; P. Smith, Stanton (5), Mahler (6), Petry (8) and Heath. W—Morgan, 9-5. L—Mahler, 1-4. HRs—Los Angeles, C. Gwynn (2), Murray (8).

Philadelphia	024	000	000	—6	8	0
New York	000	000	002	—2	4	0

DeJesus and Daulton; Darling, Schourek (3), Simons (7) and Sasser. W—DeJesus, 5-3. L—Darling, 4-6. HRs—Philadelphia, C. Hayes (6). New York, Jefferies (5).

Pittsburgh	020	000	220	—6	12	1
Montreal	000	000	001	—1	5	1

Z. Smith, Belinda (9) and Slaught; Haney, Samuel (7), Ruskin (8), Platt (9) and Reyes. W—Z. Smith, 8-6. L—Haney, 0-2. HR—Pittsburgh, J. Bell (8).

Houston	021	101	000	—5	7	0
Cincinnati	202	020	10x	—5	14	1

Deshales, Henry (6), Capel (6), Osuna (7) and Biggio; Browning, Power (6), Myers (6), Dibble (8) and Oliver. W—Browning, 10-4. L—Deshales, 2-7. Sv—Dibble (21). HRs—Houston, Ramirez (1). Cincinnati, Larkin 3 (14), E. Davis (8).

San Francisco	000	003	000	—3	5	1
San Diego	000	040	10x	—5	8	0

Robinson, Downs (5), Oliveras (7) and Decker; Hurst, Anderson (9) and Santiago. W—Hurst, 9-4. L—Robinson, 3-4. Sv—Anderson (3). HRs—San Francisco, Mitchell (12). San Diego, J. Clark (7).

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	000	002	001	—3	10	2
Baltimore	101	102	20x	—7	9	1

Darwin, Irvine (6), Fossas (7) and Marzano; Smith, Hickey (6), Williamson (6), Flanagan (8) and Hoiles. W—Smith, 4-1. L—Darwin, 3-5. HRs—Boston, Boggs (5). Baltimore, C. Ripken (16), Milligan (8).

Cleveland	010	110	010	—4	10	0
Detroit	000	110	01x	—7	15	0

Nagy, Otto (4), Jones (8) and Alomar; Meacham, Caruthi (8), Henneman (8) and Tettleton. W—Meacham, 1-0. L—Nagy, 3-9. Sv—Henneman (11). HRs—Cleveland, Belle (10). Detroit, Trammell (6), Fielder (18).

Seattle	000	000	000	—0	7	0
Toronto	010	012	00x	—4	6	0

DeLucia, Burba (5), Murphy (5), C. Jones (6) and Valle; Key, Timlin (5), Ward (7) and Myers. W—Timlin, 6-4. L—DeLucia, 6-5. Sv—Ward (14).

Kansas City	000	200	100	—3	10	2
Oakland	000	000	51x	—6	8	0

Appier, S. Davis (7), Maldonado (8) and Mayne; Stewart, Eckersley (8) and Steinbach. W—Stewart, 5-4. L—S. Davis, 2-7. Sv—Eckersley (21). HRs—Kansas City, Tartabull (14). Oakland, Baines (9), D. Henderson (18).

Chicago	100	100	510	—8	14	1
Minnesota	300	000	10x	—4	7	0

Hibbard and Fisk; Erickson, Bedrosian (7), Leach (9) and Ortiz. W—Hibbard, 6-4. L—Erickson, 12-3. HRs—Chicago, Pasqua (7). Minnesota, Puckett (10), Davis (19), Hrbek (7).

New York	300	000	033	—6	12	1
Milwaukee	003	000	30x	—6	10	1

Johnson, Plunk (3), Cadaret (7), Greiferman (8), Farr (9) and Geren, Nokes (8); Higuera, Machada (8), Crim (8), Lee (8), Plesac (9) and Dempsey, Surhoff (8). W—Greiferman, 2-1. L—Plesac, 0-2. Sv—Farr (9). HRs—New York, Barfield (15), Maas (13). Milwaukee, Maldonado (1).

Texas	002	110	000	000	3—7	14	1
California	001	101	100	000	0—4	15	1

(13 innings)

Alexander, Jeffcoat (7), Rosenthal (7), Rogers (8), Je. Russell (11) and Stanley; Finley, Robinson (9), Bailes (11) and Parrish. W—Je. Russell, 2-1. L—Bailes, 1-2. HRs—Texas, Palmeiro 2 (9). California, Parrish (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	020	100	001	—4	11	1
Chicago	000	000	00x	—0	12	0

Tewksbury, Terry (7) and Pagnozzi; Lancaster, Assenmacher (8) and Wilkins. W—Lancaster, 4-2. L—Tewksbury, 6-4. Sv—Assenmacher (6). HR—Chicago, Wilkins (4).

Houston	100	031	001	—4	9	1
Cincinnati	020	000	000	—2	9	1

Kile, Clancy (8) and Bissio; Minutelli, Carman (2), Brown (6), Power (9) and Reed. W—Kile, 2-2. L—Carman, 0-2. Sv—Clancy (4). HRs—Houston, Biasio (3), Boswell (6). Candaele (1).

Philadelphia	000	000	000	—0	7	2
New York	000	000	01x	—1	7	1

Mulholland, Boever (5), Akerfelds (7) and Daulton; Whitehurst, Innis (6), Pena (9) and Cerone. W—Whitehurst, 4-4. L—Mulholland, 6-8. HR—New York, McReynolds (7).

Los Angeles	000	010	000	01	—2	5	0
Atlanta	000	000	000	00	—1	7	1

(11 innings)

Belcher, Candelaria (8), Crews (9), Cook (9), Hartley (9), Ke. Gross (11) and Carter; Glavine, Stanton (9), Berenguer (11), Mercker (11) and Olson, Heath (10). W—Hartley, 2-0. L—Berenguer, 0-3. Sv—Ke. Gross (1). HRs—San Francisco, Leonard (1), Thompson (9), Kennedy (2).

Japanese Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	37	22	1	.625	—
Yakult	37	25	1	.595	1½
Yomiuri	35	30	0	.547	5
Hiroshima	29	26	1	.527	6
Taiyo	27	36	1	.430	12
Hanshin	18	44	0	.290	20½

Saturday's Games
Chunichi 4, Yomiuri 0
Yakult 6, Hanshin 1
Hiroshima 2, Taiyo 1

Sunday's Games
Chunichi 7, Yomiuri 2
Hanshin 6, Yakult 1
Taiyo 1, Hiroshima 0

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	39	21	2	.653	—
Kintetsu	36	26	0	.581	4
Daiei	30	27	0	.526	7½
Nippon Ham	30	34	1	.469	11
Orix	28	34	1	.452	12
Lotte	20	42	0	.323	20

Saturday's Games
Seibu 9, Lotte 2
Orix 5, Kintetsu 2
Daiei 3, Nippon Ham 1

Sunday's Games
Seibu 3, Lotte 0
Kintetsu 7, Orix 2
Daiei 6, Nippon Ham 4

SOCCER

SPANISH CUP
Final
Atletico Madrid 1, Real Mallorca 0 (overtime)

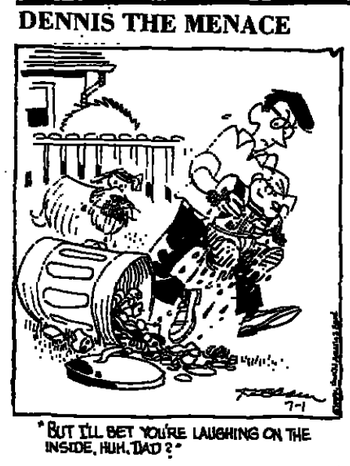
CONCACAF GOLD CUP
Costa Rica 2, Guatemala 0
United States 2, Trinidad and Tobago 1
Honduras 4, Canada 2
Mexico 4, Jamaica 1

GERMAN LEAGUE
Promotion/Relegation Playoff
St. Pauli 1, Stuttgart Kickers 3.

BASKETBALL

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
Seventh Place
Poland 90, Bulgaria 86
Fifth Place
Greece 95, Czechoslovakia 79
Third Place
Spain 101, France 83
Championship
Yugoslavia 88, Italy 73

DENNIS THE MENACE

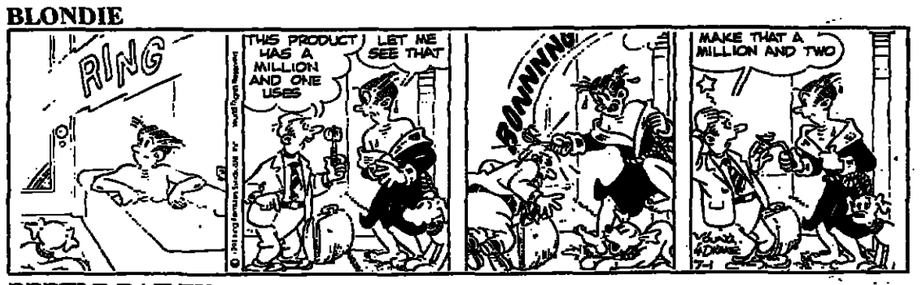


"BUT I'LL BET YOU'RE LAUGHING ON THE INSIDE, HUH, DAD?"

PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP

BLONDIE



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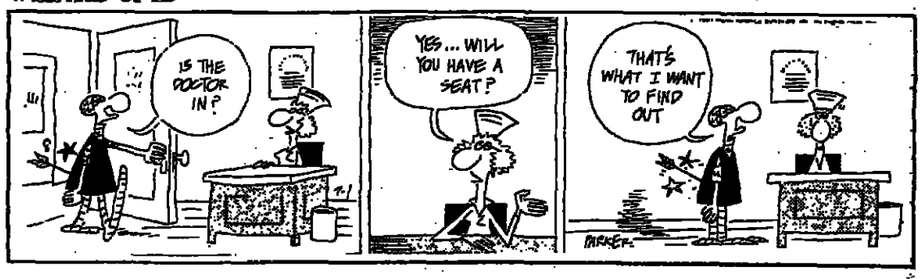


BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOFUR
HOTUM
CHUROC
NEDGER

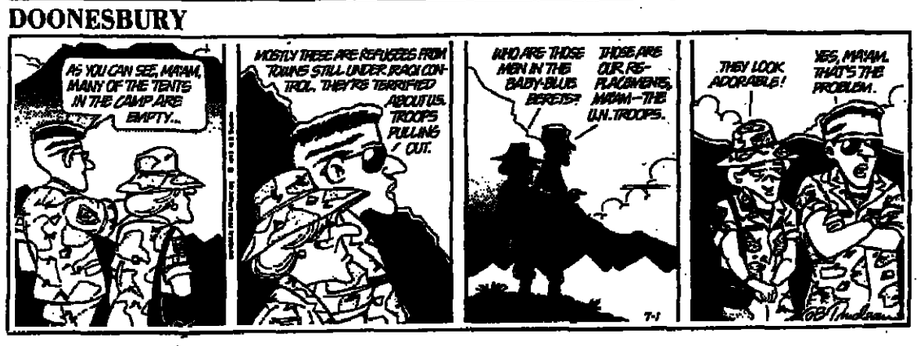
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A REAL "_____" _____ (Answers tomorrow)

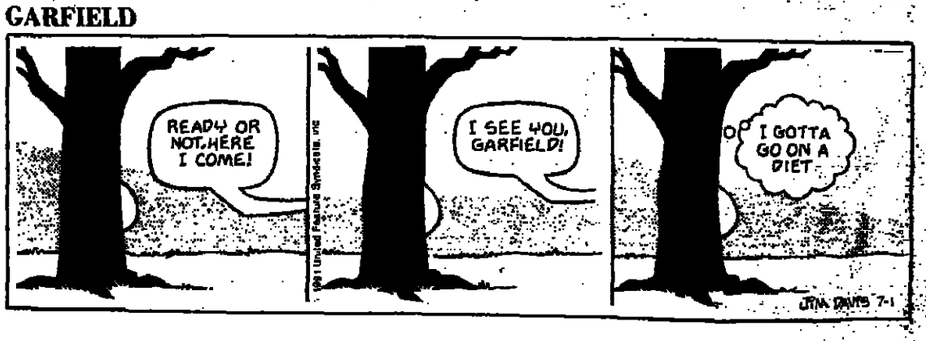
Saturday's Jumbles: NOOSE PIPER CHUBBY STYMIE
Answer: That great composer wrote his songs in bed when he was there was such a demand for his—HIS SHEET MUSIC

BEETLE BAILEY

DOONESBURY



GARFIELD



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They All Waved Their Sunday Best

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Nothing quite like it had ever been seen before on Wimbledon's Centre Court: Spectators, celebrating their good fortune, had raised the wave.

And when Gabriela Sabatini and Andrea Strnadova came out to warm up for the first match, the fans worked themselves into a frenzy, counting out each practice stroke like a football-game crowd counting down the clock.

But these were not ordinary Centre Court spectators. These were brave souls who had spent a rainy night camped out on Church Road to claim the first-come, first-served tickets hastily printed up for a historic occasion.

Never before in the 114-year history of "The Championships" had the All England Club sanctioned play on the "middle Sunday."

But with an overwhelming backlog of matches after the wettest first week ever, the Committee of Management was out of options; the gates would have to be opened if there was to be any chance of the tournament finishing on schedule, July 7.

In making the announcement late Friday evening, Wimbledon's chief executive, Christopher Gorringe, acknowledged that tickets had not yet been printed or the means of distributing them decided on. Staffing arrangements for the 6,000 or so employees had yet to be worked out, he said.

How would the tournament handle the 100,000 hopefuls reportedly descending already on the All England Club?

"With great difficulty, if that is the number," Gorringe said.

Officials finally decided to sell 23,000 tickets. Then, fearing a deluge, they pleaded with people outside the immediate area to stay away.

It worked. When the turnstiles opened at 10 A.M. Sunday, only about 12,000 people were outside the gates. At 12:15, the BBC advised television viewers in the vicinity to come on out and claim some of the empty seats.

Gorringe said that Wimbledon had traditionally closed on the middle Sunday out of concern for local residents.

"We do realize that they do suffer a great deal during the fortnight," he said, "and that's the only time that some of them can get out of their drives or have visitors in."

There was another reason, Gorringe, whose normal workday begins at 8:15 and ends at 11:30, looked and sounded convincing when he said: "I personally believe that no person should have to work for 14 consecutive days." — NICK STOUT

Dave Caulkin/The Associated Press

A historic Sunday, an unreserved crowd.

Lendl Struggles but Avoids Joining Upsets

By Nick Stout

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ivan Lendl was behind, 2-4, in the fifth set and might have been thinking that, at age 31, his chances of ever winning Wimbledon had dried up.

At least he was contemplating that the end was at hand for 1991.

"I thought it was a remote possibility, yes," he conceded Sunday after he had dug himself out of a large hole to beat 22-year-old MaliVai Washington, 4-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

Lendl had a match point on his opponent's serve at 4-5, but squandered it with a long return of serve. It took him two more games before he could finally claim his 200th victory in a Grand Slam event.

Washington, a standout at the University of Michigan and No. 68 on the ATP computer, had been stinging Lendl with superb serves and gutsy play throughout the match.

But it was Lendl, with his Grand Slam experience — eight titles and 11 determined if unsuccessful tries at Wimbledon — who finally prevailed, advancing to a third-round contest with David Wheaton.

Lendl's was the most dramatic match of the afternoon, but Stefan Edberg and John McEnroe also won, which means they will play each other next time around. Jimmy Connors lost to Derrick Rostagno, the Californian who sent Pete Sampras packing the day before.

Edberg won an easy match with Christo van Rensburg of South Africa, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, for his third straight-set triumph of the tournament. He lost only one point on his serve in the first set and just 14 thereafter.

"I have not really had a tough match so far," Edberg said, "but I'm sure they are going to come sooner or later."

The potential opposition was made easier by the elimination on Saturday of Goran Ivanisevic, Sampras and Pat Cash, three grass-court threats who had been in the section of the draw that will produce Edberg's quarterfinal opponent if he can handle McEnroe.

McEnroe beat Jean-Philippe Fleurian of France, 6-2, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1, and said he was more relaxed than he was in his previous two matches here.

"I felt like I was doing the right thing on grass," he said, "coming through the ball and stepping forward a little bit instead of playing defensively."

As for playing Edberg, McEnroe noted that Edberg's opponents so far had been right-handers and said, "I'm a lefty. It's going to be different. Balls are going to be coming at him in a different way."

"Once I saw that I was going to be seeded 16, I knew I was going to have to play Edberg if I reached my seed," McEnroe said, acknowledging that he would have his "hands full" with the defending champion.

"I have beaten him enough times to know I can do it."

Rostagno, whom McEnroe called "an up-and-down player" seems to be on a upswing at the moment. His 7-6 (7-2), 6-1, 6-4 triumph over Connors vaulted him into the fourth round, the farthest he has gone at Wimbledon.

Rostagno's next hurdle might have been Ivanisevic, but he will play Thierry Champion of France instead.

Champion was the beneficiary of a thriller on Saturday, when he beat Cash by 12-10 in the fifth set. Cash, the 1987 champion, served a double fault on break point at 10-10.

Michael Stich, too, reached the fourth round here for the first time. The sixth-seeded German beat Omar Camporese, 7-6 (7-0), 2-6, 7-6, 6-4.

The women contestants completed their third round Sunday just as everybody thought they would. All of the remaining seeds advanced, most in two sets. One who needed three was Jennifer Capriati, who beat the Wiltrud Probst of Germany, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

"I just had a total lapse of concentration," Capriati said, trying to explain the second set. "That happens to me sometimes. I don't know why. I've got to try to work on just being fully concentrated the whole time."

The most sensational upset Saturday was a 29-year-old Briton's triumph over Ivanisevic.

Ranked no higher than 591, Nick Brown eliminated the 10th seeded Yugoslav whose victory two weeks ago on grass at Manchester had put him among the front-runners here.

Brown's triumph left the Wimbledon enthusiasts ecstatic, but the euphoria lasted only as day as he fell Sunday to Champion.

"I think I played the worst match in my life," Ivanisevic said. "He put a lot of returns in, but I was missing easy volleys."

Brown came back on the tour a couple of years ago after quitting in 1984 to coach. Asked if he regarded his 591 ranking as an insult, he replied: "Is that my ranking? God, I knew it was low."

Ivanisevic did not give his opponent much credit. "He didn't play so brilliant," the Yugoslav said. "He played O.K."

Connors went out with an 84-17 lifetime record at Wimbledon. When McEnroe was asked if he had anything sentimental to say about Connors having played perhaps his last match here, he replied: "I really don't believe that it's going to be his last Wimbledon. He just loves to play, and he can still beat guys. I think he is going to play again. I'd be lucky if I stay in the game longer than him. That's my main goal right now."

Andre de Wet/Agence France-Presse

Defending champion Martina Navratilova was only occasionally stretched in running up a 6-2, 6-2 victory over Italy's Laura Garrone.

SIDELINES

Slovenians Pull Out of Athens Games

ATHENS (AP) — The Yugoslav team at the 11th Mediterranean Games was dealt a blow Sunday when 30 athletes from Slovenia decided to pull out. An announcement from the 236-member Yugoslav delegation said the athletes had bowed to a request from Slovenian sports officials, but Radovan Tomic, a member of the delegation, said efforts were being made to stop the Slovenian athletes from deserting the Games.

● Yugoslavia successfully defended its European basketball title by beating Italy, 88-73, in the tournament final Saturday in Rome. Jurij Zdovc, a starting guard from Slovenia, had withdrawn Friday.

English Teams to Quit Soccer League

LONDON (Reuters) — Five more teams, including Liverpool, have joined the 15 English first division soccer clubs who are quitting the Football League to form a super league.

The 15 clubs decided Friday to tender a three-year notice to resign from the Football League in case the Football Association's plans to create a premier division collapse in court. Only Nottingham Forest and Manchester United have yet to join the breakaway group.

● *The Football Association Cup, will use penalty shootouts for the first time next season, its council decided Sunday.*

EC Ends Ban on South Africa Sports

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The European Community will allow member states to renew sports contacts with South Africa because "important progress" has been made in abolishing apartheid.

"Where sports are clearly integrated in South Africa, then that sport should be readmitted to the international game," said Britain's foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd.

Generous Easily Wins Irish Derby

DUBLIN (AP) — Generous, the English Derby winner, added the $1 million Irish Derby to his list of triumphs Sunday when he breezed to a three-length victory over the French challenger Suave Dancer.

Star of Gdansk placed third of the six runners.

● Marquetry, shipped in from England, won the Hollywood Gold Cup by a head Saturday in Inglewood, California. *(UPI)*

Romero Is Triumphant In French Open Golf

ST. QUENTIN, France (AP) — Eduardo Romero of Arengtina shot a final-round, four-over-par 76, but won the French Open golf tournament by two strokes Sunday with a four-day total of 281.

José-María Olazábal of Spain shot 74 and Sam Torrance of Scotland 69 to share second. Nick Faldo was fourth with a closing round of 71 for a 284 total.

● Fred Couples shot a 5-under-par 66 Saturday to take a 1-stroke lead over Peter Persons and Hal Sutton after three rounds of the St. Jude Classic in Memphis, Tennessee.

For the Record

A car competing in a hill-climbing speed event in Gambarie d'Aspromonte, Italy, overturned Sunday and crashed into the crowd, injuring 10 persons, three seriously, police said. *(UPI)*

Tomislav Ivic of Yugoslavia will sign a one-year contract to coach the French first-division team Olympique Marseille, the team said. *(AFP)*

Carlos Valderrama, the Colombian midfielder, has signed a two-year contract with the Spanish soccer club Real Valladolid, club officials said Saturday. *(Reuters)*

The Newest Champion Adapts to the Ways of Wimbledon

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The 20-year-old champion of Roland Garros was hanging out the other night with the 19-year-old champion of Flushing Meadow, and the pair shared a few experiences."

"He had a few to tell me," Jim Courier was saying about Pete Sampras, his occasional practice partner, "and I had a few to tell him."

Like Sampras, the dark-horse victor in the U.S. Open last year, Courier, who won the French Open three weeks ago, is now finding out what being a tennis champion is all about: the sudden emergence of long lost friends, the public scrutiny of his personality and style, the "press frenzy," as he put it the other day.

"I feel a little more cynical," Courier said this weekend, "because now I feel that everybody wants something from me. Now I know who my friends really are."

Courier is adapting not only to the pressures of publicity but also to the challenges of grass-court tennis. Unlike Sampras, a natural serve-and-volley man who went out of this tournament on Saturday, Courier has won his way into the fourth round.

A victory Saturday over Jim Grabb, the one-time star of Stanford University, and a 6-2, 6-2, 6-0 triumph Sunday over Arnaud Boetsch of France has put Courier among the final 16 contestants. His next obstacle is Karel Novacek, the 14th seed from Czechoslovakia.

Soon after Courier took the French title he headed back home to Florida with a case of homesickness.

"I had been in Europe nearly five weeks," he noted. Then, he said, "things got hectic."

"There was just a bit of a press frenzy," he explained at one of his press conferences. "I don't mind at all when I'm at tennis tournaments, when I'm working, to come and talk to you guys, but I like my private time. Everybody does."

So he took his phone off the hook at his apartment in Southbrook, not far from his parents' home in Dade City that he left definitively early this year.

"There are some people who I want to talk to, and I'll call them," Courier said. "It is just if you leave your phone on the hook, there are a lot of people who will try to get through to you who make things a little difficult sometimes.'

Courier, a soft-spoken blond who with his ever-present baseball cap might seem more at home in a pickup truck than on a tennis court, is weighing his words carefully these days.

"Now that I've done something significant, there are a lot of jealous people out there who are going to try to bring me down," he said, speaking about some journalism that was less flattering and appreciative of his Grand Slam success than he had hoped.

But, in a positive vain, he called it "a wake-up call." He said he has learned that "Everything is not all roses in life."

From his performance here so far, it seems that Courier is also doing well in learning the rudiments of Wimbledon, even if he classifies himself as a "novice" at grass-court tennis.

"I think I can compete because I'm returning pretty well," he said. "And I'm getting more comfortable by the match. But this tournament is so unpredictable. One lost point and you're out."

Courier, who won in Paris with his patience in the backcourt, has done little here but serve-and-volley.

"I really feel uncomfortable on the baseline here," said the man whose groundstrokes have won him three tournaments this year, pushing his ranking to No. 4. "I just don't have confidence in my footing. I feel that when I can get to the net I'm in much better shape."

Still, he said, the chances of anyone winning both the French and Wimbledon titles were "unlikely."

"It's very difficult to switch from clay to grass in two weeks," he said.

Courier is making the transition largely on his own. He said the U.S. Tennis Association had dispatched Brian Gottfried to "take care" of him during these two weeks, but not to give him the kind of intensive coaching he received from José Higueras, the clay-court professor who took care of him in France.

Courier's confidence on grass is such that even after a netted volley left him down by 0-40 at a crucial fifth-set moment against Grabb, he was fearlessly flying into the net behind his next serve. It paid off, as he eventually won the game and the match.

But he seems to be missing Higueras's constant reminders to stay calm on the court.

People sitting close enough to the match with Grabb could hear Courier's amusing outbursts at himself — "I want my mommy!" — and at the conditions around him — "This surface is boring!"

Wimbledon, he professed, was not his favorite tournament.

"But it's Wimbledon," he conceded. "You have to respect it. Hopefully, later in my career, I'll have enough experience to make a good charge at the title."

Unlike clay, the Wimbledon grass does not exhibit any tell-tale ball marks. This did not stop Courier, in a moment of frustration, from drawing an imaginary ring around a spot on the turf and screaming at the unsympathetic umpire: "Balls don't make marks on grass, but here's where it was."

Later, victory in hand, a calmer voice could say: "You want every call to go the way you'd like it to. But they're doing the best they can. And we're doing the best we can. Maybe we saw it differently. It just gives you a little more peace of mind if you say something about it."

While Courier's mind — at peace or not — may be on Wimbledon this week, his heart is never very far from the land of baseball and truckers.

"I have two favorite tournaments," said this quintessential American. "Cincinnati and Indianapolis. They're the most fun. There's something to do every night. In the summer. In the States. And everybody's on vacation. It's fantastic. I love those two cities." — NICK STOUT

Results From Wimbledon

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Men's First Round

Jacco Eltingh, Netherlands, def. Richard Vogel, Czechoslovakia, 7-6 (7-2), 6-7 (6-8), 7-6 (7-5), 6-7 (7-9), 6-3; Richard Krajicek, Netherlands, def. Maurice Ruah, Venezuela, 5-7, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Guy Forget (7), France, def. Gilad Bloom, Israel, 2-6, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4; Christian Bergstrom, Sweden, def. Eduardo Masso, Belgium, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3; Jaime Yzaga, Peru, def. Nicklas Kulti, Sweden, 6-2, 7-5, 5-7, 6-1; Luiz Mattar, Brazil, def. Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, 6-4, 4-6, 6-7 (8-10), 7-5, 7-5.

Men's Second Round

Omar Camporese, Italy, def. Glenn Michibata, Canada, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1; Michael Stich (6), Germany, def. Diego Nargiso, Italy, 6-3, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2; Arnaud Boetsch, France, def. Gianluca Pozzi, Italy, 4-6, 7-6 (9-7), 7-6 (9-7), 6-4; Stefan Edberg (1), Sweden, def. David Pate, U.S., 6-2, 6-2, 6-3; Jean-Philippe Fleurian, France, def. Horst Skoff, Austria, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3; Alexander Volkov, Soviet Union, def. Anders Jarryd, Sweden, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6;

Martin Laurendeau, Canada, def. Richey Reneberg, U.S., 3-6, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4, 6-2; John McEnroe (16), U.S., def. Sandon Stolle, Australia, 7-6 (7-5), 5-7, 6-0, 7-6 (9-7); Christo Van Rensburg, South Africa, def. Wayne Ferreira, South Africa, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2; Karel Novacek (14), Czechoslovakia, def. Javier Sanchez, Spain, 6-0, 6-1, 7-6 (7-2); Derrick Rostagno, Pacific Palisades, Calif., def. Pete Sampras (8), U.S., 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4; Patrick Kuhnen, Germany, def. Mark Petchey, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3;

Javier Frana, Argentina, def. Kevin Curren, Austin, Texas, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2, 6-2; Jim Courier (4), U.S., def. Jim Grabb, U.S., 6-4, 7-6 (7-4), 2-6, 4-6, 6-3; Nick Brown, Britain, def. Goran Ivanisevic (10), Yugoslavia, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3; Andre Agassi (5), U.S., def. Goran Prpic, Yugoslavia, 7-6 (7-3), 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; Jimmy Connors, Santa Ynez, Calif., def. Aaron Krickstein, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Christian Saceanu, Germany, def. Gary Muller, South Africa, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 (7-5); Brad Gilbert (15), U.S., def. Wally Masur, Australia, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4;

Todd Woodbridge, Australia, def. Jakob Hlasek (13), Switzerland, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3; Thierry Champion, France, def. Pat Cash, Australia, 7-5, 6-7 (5-7), 4-6, 6-1, 12-10; Boris Becker (2), Germany, def. Peter Lundgren, Sweden, 7-6 (7-3), 7-5, 7-5; Jan Gunnarsson, Sweden, def. Lars Jonsson, Sweden, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (7-4); David Wheaton, U.S., def. Cedric Pioline, France, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-3; Tim Mayotte, U.S., def. Jeremy Bates, Britain, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-2).

Women's Second Round

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (4), Spain, def. Amanda Coetzer, South Africa, 6-4, 6-1; Judith Wiesner (16), Austria, def. Larisa Savchenko, Soviet Union, 6-3, 6-0; Marianne Werdel, U.S., def. Julie Halard, France, 6-2, 6-4; Zina Garrison (7), U.S., def. Elena Pampoulova, Bulgaria, 6-3, 6-1; Amy Frazier (14), U.S., def. Robin White, U.S., 7-5, 6-4; Gabriela Sabatini (2), Argentina, def. Karina Quentrec, France, 6-4, 6-2; Anne Minter, Australia, def. Joanne Faull, Australia, 6-3, 6-2; Maria Strandlund, Sweden, def. Emanuela Zardo, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-4;

Elena Brioukhovets, Soviet Union, def. Nicole Provis, Australia, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4; Gigi Fernandez, U.S., def. Donna Faber, Hilton Head, S.C., 7-5, 7-5; Lori McNeil, U.S., def. Nooke Sawamatsu, Japan, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2; Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Bettina Fulco, Argentina, 6-0, 6-3; Brenda Schultz, Netherlands, def. Jana Novotna (6), Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4; Laura Gildemeister, Peru, def. Mariaan De Swardt, South Africa, 6-4, 6-1; Anke Huber (13), Germany, def. Tami Whitlinger, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, Germany, def. Nicole Jagerman, Netherlands, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2;

Elizabeth Smylie, Australia, def. Catherine Suire, France, 6-3, 6-4; Patricia Hy, Canada, def. Pascale Paradis-Mangon, France, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, def. Nathalie Herreman, France, 6-4, 6-4; Martina Navratilova (3), U.S., def. Amanda Grunfeld, Britain, 6-3, 6-1; Manon Bollegraf, Netherlands, def. Jo Durie, Britain, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3; Laura Garrone, Italy, def. Maya Kidowaki, Japan, 6-4, 6-3;

Andrea Strnadova, Czechoslovakia, def. Carrie Cunningham, U.S., 4-1, 6-3; Mary-Joe Fernandez (5), U.S., def. Audra Keller, Memphis, Tenn., 7-6 (7-5), 6-1; Jennifer Capriati (9), U.S., def. Radka Zrubakova, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-3; Katerina Maleeva (8), Bulgaria, def. Ann Grossman, U.S., 6-4, 6-4; Linda Ferrando, Italy, def. Patti Fendick, U.S., 4-6, 6-1, 7-5;

Nathalie Tauziat (11), France, def. Akiko Kijimuta, Japan, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2; Wiltrud Probst, Germany, def. Els Callens, Belgium, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3; Caterina Lindqvist, Sweden, def. Karina Habsudova, Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2; Linda Harvey-Wild, U.S., def. Natalia Zvereva (12), Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-1.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Second Round

Richard Krajicek, Netherlands, def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Christian Bergstrom, Sweden, def. Henrik Holm, Sweden, 7-5, 6-0, 6-4; Guy Forget (7), France, def. Magnus Gustafsson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Henri Leconte, France, def. Jaime Yzaga, Peru, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Andrei Olhovskiy, Soviet Union, def. Luiz Mattar, Brazil, 2-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; Ivan Lendl (3), Czechoslovakia, def. MaliVai Washington, U.S., 4-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5; Jacco Eltingh, Netherlands, def. Patrick McEnroe, U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 2-6, 1-6, 6-4, 12-10.

Men's Third Round

Alexander Volkov, Soviet Union, def. Martin Laurendeau, Canada, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; Stefan Edberg (1), Sweden, def. Christo Van Rensburg, South Africa, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2; Karel Novacek (14), Czechoslovakia, def. Javier Frana, Argentina, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4; Michael Stich (6), Germany, def. Omar Camporese, Italy, 7-6 (7-0), 6-2, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4; Jim Courier (4), U.S., def. Arnaud Boetsch, France, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0; Thierry Champion, France, def. Nick Brown, Britain, 7-6 (7-1), 7-6, 7-5, 6-3; John McEnroe (16), U.S., def. Jean-Philippe Fleurian, France, 6-2, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1; Derrick Rostagno, U.S., def. Jimmy Connors, U.S., 7-6 (7-2), 6-1, 6-4.

Women's Third Round

Nathalie Tauziat (11), France, def. Linda Ferrando, Italy, 6-1, 6-1; Gabriela Sabatini (2), Argentina, def. Andrea Strnadova, Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-3; Martina Navratilova (3), U.S., def. Laura Garrone, Italy, 6-2, 6-2; Katerina Maleeva (8), Bulgaria, def. Patricia Hy, Canada, 6-3, 6-4; Anne Minter, Australia, def. Gigi Fernandez, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Caterina Lindqvist, Sweden, def. Elizabeth Smylie, Australia, 6-1, 7-6 (7-5); Jennifer Capriati (9), U.S., def. Wiltrud Probst, Germany, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3;

Laura Gildemeister, Peru, def. Linda Harvey-Wild, U.S., 2-2 retired; Brenda Schultz, Netherlands, def. Elena Brioukhovets, Soviet Union, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5; Judith Wiesner (16), Austria, def. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, Germany, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1; Amy Frazier (14), U.S., def. Marianne Werdel, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Zina Garrison (7), U.S., def. Maria Strandlund, Sweden, 6-3, 6-3; Anke Huber (13), Germany, def. Manon Bollegraf, Netherlands, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 6-0;

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (4), Spain, def. Lori McNeil, U.S., 6-2, 6-4; Mary-Joe Fernandez (5), U.S., def. Pam Shriver, U.S., 6-3, 7-5; Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, 6-2, 6-3.

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Lewis vs. Johnson: A Lille Showdown

By Sandra Bailey

International Herald Tribune

LILLE, France — It doesn't take long to run 100 meters. Less than 10 seconds for the best in the world and a bit more for the merely mortal. But for Ben Johnson and Carl Lewis, the clock has been running since Sept. 24, 1988, unfinished business ticking away in one of the most storied rivalries in track and field.

Sprint races are the adrenaline bursts of athletics, flat-out, full-tilt rushes to glory that are over in a blink. Yet Johnson and Lewis refuse to go so quickly, leaving the world to wonder at the incongruity of what they have become: an admitted drug user whose real race is with redemption and an American millionaire who will turn 30 on Monday, the day the two will meet for the first time in three years.

The long-awaited confrontation will come in a Mobil Grand Prix meet in this manufacturing town hard by the Belgian border.

"Ben and I haven't raced in the same race in quite some time, and probably never clean," Lewis said Sunday. "People are anxious to see that."

In the 1988 Summer Olympics, Johnson set a world record of 9.79 seconds as he beat Lewis in the 100-meter final. But within 48 hours, Johnson was at the center of the biggest controversy of the Games, having been disqualified following a positive test for anabolic steroids. His world record was wiped out and a two-year ban imposed following an inquiry that shook Canada.

Johnson's exile ended last fall and he made his return to the track in January, with less than spectacular results. He has gone from being "the world's fastest man" to any given field's fourth- or fifth-fastest man. His best time in the 100 meters since his comeback is 10.40 seconds.

"There's a big difference between Ben Johnson and Carl Lewis," Soviet pole vaulter Sergei Bubka said Sunday. "Maybe five meters or seven meters. Johnson is not the same Johnson of three years ago. Big, big difference."

Lewis has remained the world's top long jumper but is No. 2 among the sprinting elite, supplanted by his Santa Monica Track Club teammate, Leroy Burrell. Burrell set a world record of 9.90 seconds in the 100 meters two weeks ago in New York, at the U.S. national championships, erasing Lewis's mark of 9.92 and reducing the Lewis-Johnson rematch to a footnote on the rivalry rather than a definitive moment in the sport.

"I wouldn't pay to see Ben versus Carl," Tom Tellez, who coaches Lewis and Burrell, said after Burrell set his record. "I'd pay to see Leroy and Carl. They might break the world record again."

There will, of course, be payments. Reportedly, both Lewis and Johnson have been guaranteed $250,000 for bothering to run in the field of eight Monday. But Johnson said he has agreed to return a percentage of the money if he does not run a 10.17, which he admits will be difficult.

Burrell, who won here last year, is back again but will run only at 200 meters, saving his 100-meter energy for the world championships in Tokyo in August.

"I had a plan I made up a long time ago and I'm sticking to it," he said. "I don't want to be in the race."

This is less a race for money and more a duel to settle a score, although both Lewis and Johnson take pains to play down that aspect. But they were always bitter rivals, each distrustful of the other and given to sniping.

Lewis, in his book "Inside Track, My Professional Life in Amateur Track and Field," said he knew Johnson had been using drugs since 1985 and was in 1987, when Lewis lost to him in the world championships in Rome.

Johnson, as he prepared for his comeback, vowed to seek out Lewis "in his backyard, it doesn't matter where." Said Johnson last summer: "I just want to come back clean, set a few records and beat Carl Lewis."

He has not come close to a record, but there's still Lewis. And Johnson hopes there's still time.

"I should be further along, but I'm not," he admitted Sunday. "Here, hopefully I can get one in. Maybe not win, but do the best I can."

■ Soviets Win Controversial Title

The Soviet Union won both the men's and women's titles Sunday in the European Cup when officials nullified the disqualification of the men's 1,600-meter relay team, Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

Almost an hour after the jury ruled that Dmitri Golovastov had run out of his lane on the first leg, the Soviets won an appeal and second place when officials ruled that Golovastov had not gained an advantage.

That gave the Soviet men 114 points. Britain, which had won the 1,600-meter race, finished with 110.5. Germany was third with 108.

The Soviet women won 113 points, followed by Germany, 109, and Britain, 81.

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Diana: From Model's Role to Role Model

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Diana, Princess of Wales, hits the big 30 Monday, with all the grace of a Wimbledon champion placing a delicate lob. Ten years after the royal love match — Prince Charles married Lady Diana Spencer in July 1981 — she has won a title for herself: Princess Perfect.

While other young royals during the Decade of Diana have been accused of being

SUZY MENKES

flighty, grabby or pushy, Diana herself is now beyond reproach, both as a mother and in her public role.

Her warmth with children was shown 10 years ago, when the paparazzi caught her working as a playschool teacher — shapely legs visible through a diaphanous skirt, and a child on each hip.

Her open affection for her own children, William, 9 in June, and Harry, 6, her natural charm with bouquet-toting toddlers and her reach-for-the-Kleenex concern on each hospital visit, are in striking contrast to the stiff-upper-lip conduct of her royal mother-in-law. Queen Elizabeth was never seen cuddling her kids in public and she froze to immobility when spontaneously hugged on her recent Washington visit.

Diana, a child of the 1960s, is perhaps the first princess to understand the TV age. She has a natural rapport with the camera that has led photographers to claim that it is "impossible" to get a bad picture of the Princess of Wales. Her problem has been to come to terms with that celebrity status. She at first indulged her taste for fashion and enjoyed being a royal cover girl. But Diana soon discovered that the spotlight turned on her fancy gowns and queen's ransom of jewels also glared down on her personal life. Her royal highness risked becoming the star of a royal soap opera.

The mature Diana knows how to feed the media. She has turned her interests into public issues, speaking out for family life and against discrimination. She has understood that the TV gesture — touching an AIDS victim or embracing old people — speaks louder than words.

Her self-image also speaks volumes. It was, say her aides, her decision to change her image from clotheshorse to workhorse, emphasized by the current crisp, short, nononsense hairstyle and businesslike wardrobe. It was part of the process that turned the virgin bride, a symbol of femininity in a feminist age, into a career wife and mother.

Diana first dressed as a fairy-tale princess, in bouffant wedding gown and fluffy frills. A period of rebellion followed as she asserted her right to dress like any other teenage rock fan in jeans and baseball cap, or black leather mini and fishnet tights. Her clothes today show an equilibrium: She is not stylish by international standards, but she is always appropriately dressed for the roles she plays.

Her wardrobe divides into three distinct categories: glamorous evening dresses, slim, sparkling, often baring one shoulder and fulfilling the dictum that royalty should "see and be seen." Then there are the career clothes — coat-dresses rather than the power suit — for hospital visits, meetings and greetings. Her private wardrobe of long skirts, jeans and sweaters is seen when she joins the mothers' race at school sportsday or watches her son compete in the local horse show.

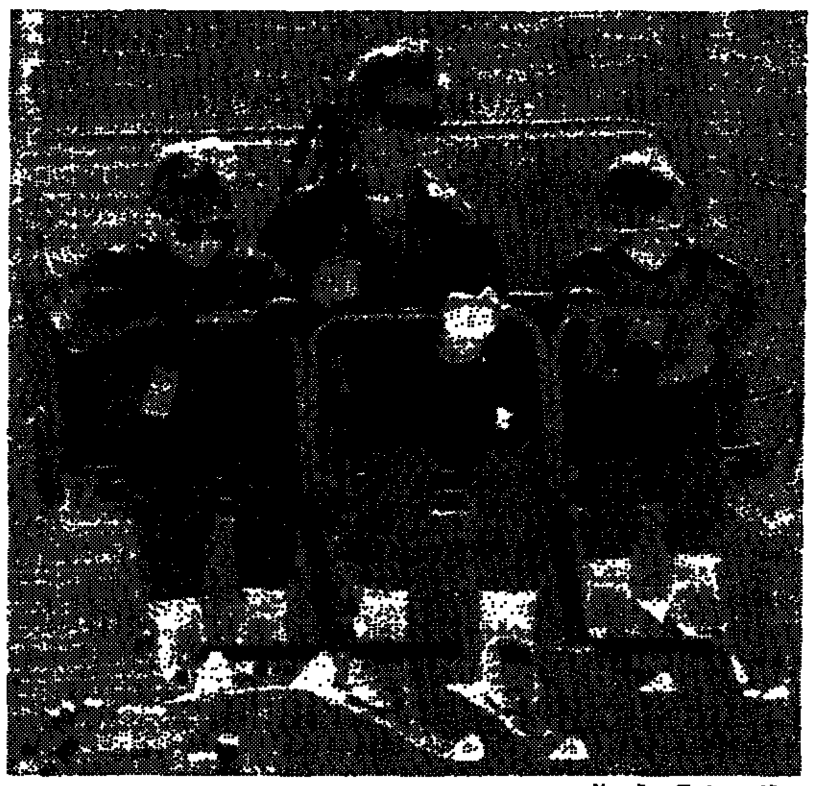
It is another maxim of monarchy that you cannot "let too much daylight" in on the royal family. However much Diana may appear to be a young working mother (give or take a nanny and a palace or two), there will come that moment when she sits on a throne as her husband is anointed with holy oil in a ceremony that binds him to the history of kingship and crowns her Queen Diana.

That royal lineage, with its religious authority, also makes it impossible for her to duck out through divorce from a marriage of two people of different ages and inclinations. The marriage has patently cooled. Diana and Charles take vacations apart (she alone took the children skiing at Easter), live separate lives and are together only for public show. On her birthday Monday, Diana will be in London hosting a lunch at the Savoy for a children's hospice; Charles will be at their country home Highgrove in Gloucestershire. Insiders say that he is also sore that his wife has been labeled a saint, and he the absent father. He is more likely bemused that the compliant 19-year-old he wooed has grown up to be a woman with a mind of her own.

In her enthusiasm for tennis and swimming she reflects the current preoccupation with healthy living. In her public commitment to AIDS, she identifies with the urgent urban problem of the age. When Diana spent the night in hospital with William (injured by a golf club at boarding school) and then left his bedside to carry out a prearranged visit to the deaf, she became a symbol of the working mother — not so much having it all as trying to do it all.

For the British, royalty has replaced religion as the opiate of the people. But the public does not want to worship a Saint Di. They admire their princess for making the best of things and the most of her life; for fulfilling her public duties with warmth, and having fun at leisure; for being an energetic fund-raiser and a glamorous personality; for finding not just solace but radiance in her children; for being a princess in her own right.

Richard Ellis/Reuters



Martin Keene/The Associated Press

The Prince and Princess of Wales, top, in mid-June at a Gulf war victory parade in London, and the princess skiing with Prince William, left, and Prince Harry.

LANGUAGE

Splats, Squiggles and Octothorpes

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The prefixes *meta-* and *mega-* — *no. Stop. Belay that. Something is bothering* me and I cannot write on today's chosen subject.

That is because the first key I punched on my computer keyboard has an arrow pointing upward on it; in the typewriter era, before anybody who matters today was born, that was just the *shift key*, so named because it shifted the keyboard into uppercase. I call it the *bus-stop sign* because bus stops in Manhattan used to have signs in the shape of arrows pointing upward, but they're gone, presumably because people waiting for buses got stiff necks looking at the sky.

Most other people still call it the *shift key*, even though nothing moves mechanically, because it still changes the letters to capitals. The hackers have not changed it to *uparrow* because in an era they call "early ASCII" — that's American Standard Code for Information Interchange — they used *uparrow* for the symbol those of us in the language dodge who need help in pronouncing vowel sounds call the *circumflex;* more often, hackers call an upward-aimed arrowhead *control*, and most often of all, the simple *hat*.

(When used at the bottom of a line in proofreading, the same upward-pointing symbol for "insert here" is called the *caret*, from the Latin *carere*, "to be without." On my word processor keyboard, over the comma, I have a caret that is pointed to the left, which may mean "derived from" to dictionary-readers, but is now called a *less than;* over the period, or dot, it appears pointed to the right, and has been dubbed a *greater than*.

@ any rate, as I was holding down the shift key, I hit the little *a* with the tail around it — it's on top of the 2. The question hit me: What do you call that little *a* with the tail? I called Bob Costello, new editorial director @ Houghton Mifflin, publishers of the American Heritage Dictionary. He took a poll of lexicographers and replied: "It's called the *at* sign." Good name for a sign standing for "at," as in "two mainframes @ 400 Gs a throw." Although some computer whizzes have been known to call the @ a *snail*, we can go with *at*.

□

What other unfamiliarly named symbols do I stare @ all day? We have previously discussed the *pound sign*, also called the *number sign, crosshatch* and *octothorpe*. What's the curved line that looks like a quizzical eyebrow? "That's a *tilde*," Costello said, "and it tells you how to pronounce the *n* in *señor*." It's a Spanish word from the Latin term for a tiny diacritical mark used to change the phonetic value of a letter.

"It's a *"squiggle,"* said Danny Hillis of Thinking Machines Corp., producers of the world's fastest massively parallel computers, capable of performing 9 billion calculations a second, which will be hooted at as leaden-footed in a few months. Hillis had written from Cambridge, Massachusetts, where thinking machinists hang out, to emend my piece on the pound sign, adding *hash* to the nomenclature: "For example, the cartoon expletive #@/( )! can be read as *hash, at, slash, open, close, bang*."

He put his associate, Guy Steele, on the speakerphone. Nine billion calculations a second, and these guys don't have an extension phone. Guy (everybody in computering is on a first-name basis) is co-editor of The Hacker's Dictionary, and confirms that the tilde is often called a *squiggle*, but thinks a more common usage is *twiddle*. A few hackers will call it a *swung dash*, but these are the far-out types who call the @ a *strudel, whorl* or *snail*.

What do they call the asterisk? *"Star,"* said Danny. *"Splat,"* said Guy. Give me *splat* any day; it conjures a vision of an insect hitting my windshield and making a mark that has me looking for a footnote on my dashboard. *Star*, however, is the word being pushed by the phone companies. *Point* and *dot* are being pushed by programmers who can't be slowed by the three-syllable *period*. (A programmer at the Pentagon tells me if the missiles are coming in, he intends to retaliate with *star-dot-star*, a sequence of keyboard symbols to start an attack that wipes out the entire Milky Way galaxy and several of its neighbors. I think he means "asterisk, period, asterisk," but I have no need to know.)

□

What about the ampersand, that ancient sign used to connect partners, as in S. J. Perelman's accountants, Whitelipt & Trembling? "That's too silly a word to change," said Danny. Guy, from across the room, boomed, "You sometimes hear the *and sign*. Occasionally the *pretzel*." I'll stick with *ampersand*. It is silly; it is built out of "and *per se* and," meaning "the sign '&' by itself stands for 'and,'" which is a lot of etymological noise, but the old name has its charm.

Guy said he would fax me some pages of the next edition of The Hacker's Dictionary, and Danny put in: "There's a controversy about the word *hacker*. A few years ago, it was an endearing term for people who were interested in computers; lately it's been used in a sinister way, to describe people who break into computer files and steal information or plant viruses. They're stealing the meaning from us."

So what do good hackers call the bad hackers? *"Crackers,"* said Danny, "on the analogy of safecracker." *Let's give it a try; perhaps* Georgians would be glad to give up the derogation. (I realize it sounds condescending to refer to my two ingenious sources by their first names, as if they were kids; in truth, they are rocket-scientist managers in a company with yearly sales over $60 million — that's a *buck sign* — and they probably will earn more in the next nanosecond than I will in the rest of my life. And I bet they come to work in jeans and shoes you pump up.)

What else do we have here? The simple, vertical line (I don't know where it is on your keyboard; I have enough trouble with my unenhanced version) is called a pipe or vertical bar; what we old-timers know as "parentheses" are now just *open* and *close*, or more descriptively, *left banana* and *right banana*.

The brackets with the nipple in the middle are called *bracelets* or *curly braces*, and here's the latest renaming of the *less than* and *greater than* signs: forget them. It's now *left angle bracket* and *right angle bracket*, or *bra* and *ket* for short; this locution is in hot competition, according to The Hacker's Dictionary, with *read from/write to; suck/blow; crunch/zap*, and *comes from/gozinta*.

@ this . I)

In the above symbolic sentence, I was trying to say, "At this point I close." However, many hackers will translate that as modern poetry: *"Snail* this *dot* I *right banana."* At 9 billion calculations per second, they can figure something out.

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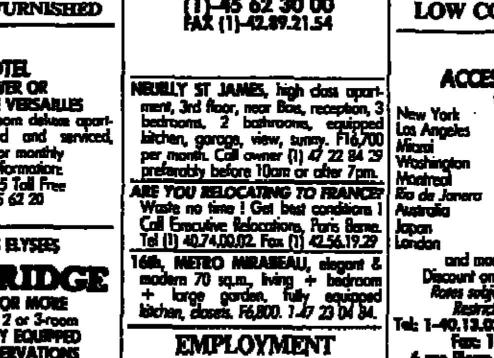

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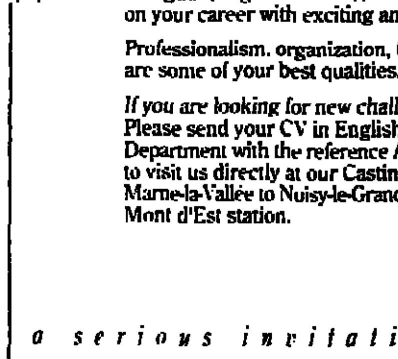

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